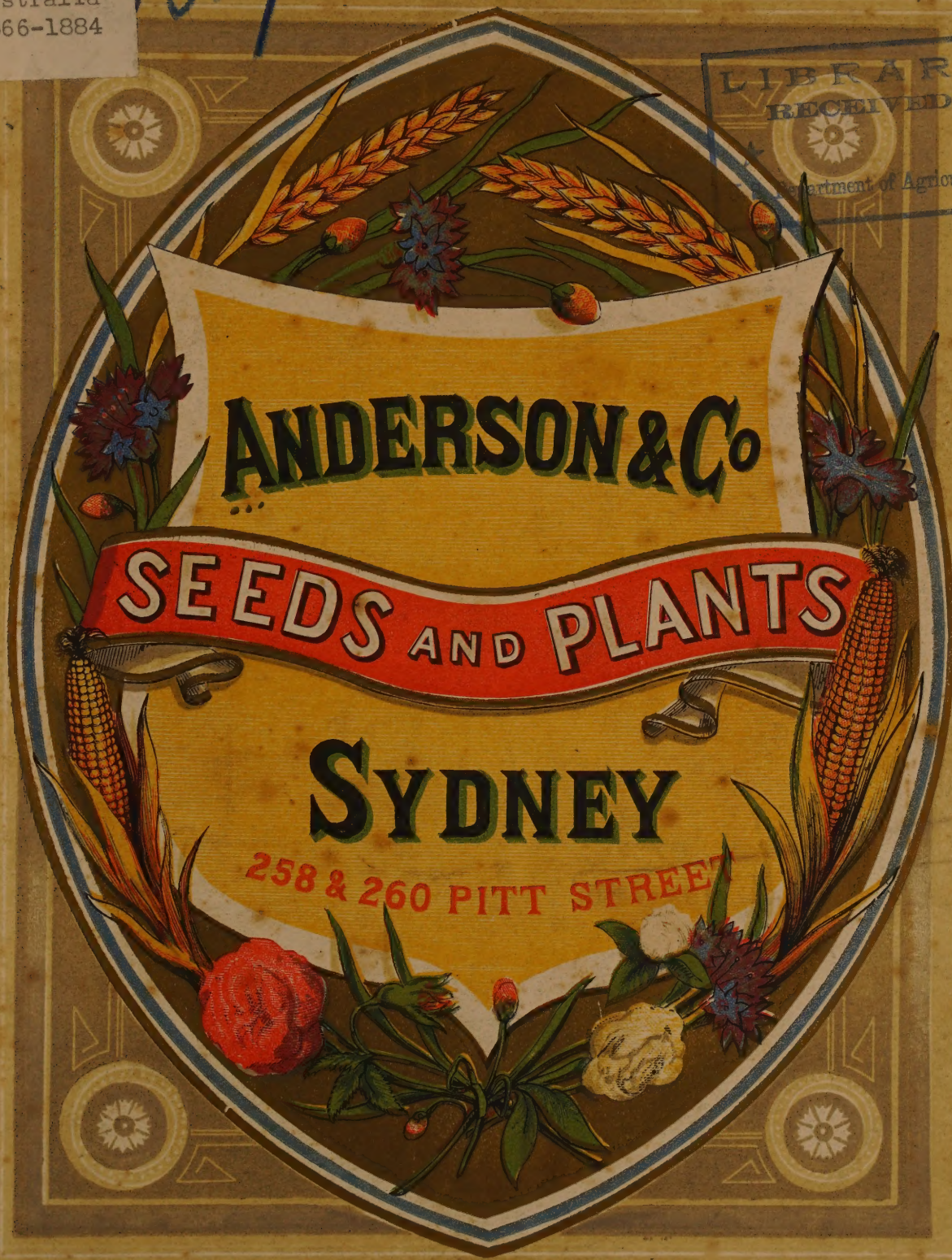


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NOVELTIES FOR 1878

KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

New Rice Marrow.—This is quite a distinct variety recently introduced from America, where it is highly esteemed. If the fruit is cut when ripe and placed in hot water the flesh will fall to pieces in rice-like grains, and assume a clear white appearance, and if cooked with milk will be found to be an excellent substitute for rice. *1s. per packet.*



HALF LONG SCARLET CARROT
very few side shoots. The stalks are more vigorous, and the ribs grow larger than any other variety; it is very closely set and quite upright, and takes less room than any other kind. *1s. per packet.*



DWARF LARGE RIBBED CELERY



LONG RED CARROT WITHOUT CORE

Celery—Dwarf, large Ribbed.—A short, white, self-blanching variety, producing very few side shoots. The stalks are more vigorous, and the ribs grow larger than any other variety; it is very closely set and quite upright, and takes less room than any other kind. *1s. per packet.*

Carrot—Half Long Scarlet Carentan.—Short thin roots, neck small, leaves spare, flesh bright red, entirely without core; very early. Very valuable for early use. *1s. per packet.*

Carrot—Long Red, without Core.—Cylindrical in all its length, eight to nine inches, stump rooted, fine small top and small leaves, beautiful red flesh, tender, and sweet. *1s. per packet.*

Beans—Ivory Butter Beans.—A new and distinct variety of Butter Bean. The pods are of a pure white colour, four to five inches long, very fleshy and tender, and absolutely skinless; seed a dark purple. It is a good cropper. *1s. per packet.*

Beans—Grey Zebra Skinless Runner.—One of the best skinless beans. Pods six inches long, green shaded with purple, thick and fleshy, without skin or string. It is a very vigorous grower, and bears a profusion of pods. *1s. per packet.*

Beans—La Val d'Isire Skinless Runner.—Pods about six inches long, green, generally crooked, very fleshy, and remarkably tender; very abundant cropper. Seed black. *1s. per packet.*

Beans—White Bagnolet Dwarf Bean.—A very fine French bean, pods long, abundant, and very tender when young; an early variety. *1s. per packet.*

Tomato—Carter's Green Gage.—This is quite a distinct variety. Fruit almost round and smooth, about the size of an apricot, flesh very solid and firm, with a fine sub-acid flavour and quite unlike any other variety; colour greenish yellow, and when full ripe, tinged with orange. *1s. per packet.*

Tomato—Creswick's Favourite.—This is a fine red variety, large, round, and smooth, and beautifully spotted with gold which gives it quite a unique appearance; the flesh is solid and well flavoured; it is an abundant bearer. *1s. per packet.*

Tomato—Golden Trophy.—This is an excellent sort, bearing very large fruit of a bright golden colour; the flesh is remarkably solid and the flavour is very agreeable. *1s. per packet.*

Cucumber—Long Green China.—One of the earliest and most prolific varieties, smooth, very long, flesh solid, and of excellent quality. *1s. per packet.*

Radish—Large Russian White.—The largest of all radishes; it will produce roots weighing 3 lbs.; it is of excellent quality. *1s. per packet.*

These have not been tested here, but are sent out with the grower's description.

CORN—Garden Varieties.

This product so extensively grown in the United States for boiling in a green state is quite neglected here. When properly treated it is perhaps the most delicious vegetable that comes to our table, and those who have once used it never like to be without it. No vegetable plot is complete without this very nutritious plant, and when planted in rows it is ready for table use from early summer until the occurrence of hard frosts.

Perhaps few of our friends really understand the mode of using. The cobs should be pulled in their first milky state, and stripped to the last layer of leaves, which must be tied round the top with a thread. Put into boiling water and boil half-an-hour. When dished up they should be well covered with a napkin to keep in the heat, or more properly each cob rolled in a napkin. When eaten, strip down the leaves and score each row of grains down the centre with a knife to open them; butter and pepper to liking, and force out the inside of the grain between the teeth.

“TRIUMPH” — Sweet Corn.

(A VALUABLE ACQUISITION).

A new and superior variety, the result of ten years cultivation and selection of seed stock with the aim of developing the points of excellence now combined in this variety. It is the earliest of all the large varieties, and unsurpassed for its richness, sweetness, and delicacy of flavour, productiveness, size of cob, and white appearance when cooked. *Price 1s. per pint.*

AMERICAN POTATOES.

THE SNOWFLAKE.—9d. per lb.

This is a splendid early variety, of good size, handsome shape and appearance. For delicacy of flavour and whiteness of flesh when cooked, it is unsurpassed. It is an immense cropper, and wherever it has been grown has received the most unqualified approbation.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE.—6d. per lb.

A very handsome dark skinned variety of large size, fine quality, and great productiveness. It is an excellent keeper, and of very fine flavour.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY.—6d. per lb.

The accounts received by us during the past season of this variety, entitle it to the premier position amongst the red-skinned varieties of potatoes. It is an exceedingly handsome shaped tuber, very productive, and of a good flavour, and a very profitable variety for market cultivation.

Our own trials are most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend it to our customers.

EARLY VERMONT.—6d. per lb.

Somewhat resembles the "Early Rose" in appearance, but matures much earlier. It is very productive, of fine flavour, and is very hardy.

EARLY ROSE.—16s. per cwt.

This now well-known kind is still in great demand. Its productiveness, and the short period in which it matures, makes it a general favourite.

NEW AMERICAN POTATOES.

Ruby.

A new American variety of great merit, introduced and grown by Mr. A. A. Dunnick of Burrawang. The shape is oblong slightly flattened, with eyes but slightly sunken. The colour of the skin is of a deeper ~~red~~ ^{carmine} than the Early Rose, whilst the eyes are of a beautiful carmine. The flesh is ~~white~~ ^{red} ~~more~~ ^{than} the Early Rose, whilst the eyes are of a beautiful carmine. The tubers are of approved medium size, white, fine-grained, firm, and of excellent flavour. The stalks are of approved medium size, and clustered close about the stalks, which are short and stout, with broad thick foliage of a rich dark green. Its time of maturing is much the same as the Early Rose, but it is more productive and a splendid keeper. At the International Potato Exhibition, held in the Alexandra Palace, London, this seedling received a certificate of merit; and to those of our friends who prefer a red-skinned early potato, we can confidently recommend this excellent variety. Price, 2s. per lb.

Acme.

This new potato, now offered for the first time, proves after three years' trial to be a valuable variety for main crop in a warm, dry climate. It is an immense cropper, and of high quality, cooking dry and mealy, and having fine flavour. It has never shown signs of disease, and a rotten one has not been seen, besides which insects do not appear to trouble it. Owing to its long roots, which penetrate the soil deeply, it remained green and vigorous during the intense drought of the past season. Its shape is long and oval, colour white, with a clear skin. Grows to a large size, with but few small ones. Price, 1s. per lb.



CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

This magnificent greenhouse plant has been extensively cultivated during the past two seasons, and very fair displays have appeared at our Horticultural Exhibitions. As a pot plant it has few equals. Its cultivation is not difficult, but a good deal of attention is necessary to produce well foliated plants, in perfect health, and a frame for their protection is indispensable during the winter months. We offer a superb strain. Price, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per packet.



CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA.

This is a great favourite in England, and our cut represents the grand appearance of a well grown plant fit for an exhibition table. Like the Cineraria it must have the protection of a frame during winter, otherwise the foliage will become spotted and disfigured. The seed we offer is from the best English growers. Price, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per packet.

FLOWER SEEDS,

NEW AND CHOICE VARIETIES.



VARIEGATED COCKSCOMB



TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

We can offer bulbs of this charming plant such as can travel by post. There is a great variety of colour in the flowers—purple, rose, and white tipped with rose,—they can be grown out doors in a sheltered position, but are more effective as pot plants grown in a bushhouse. Price, bulbs, 2s. each.

(See Illustration on page 8.)

Celosia cristata variegata (*Variegated Cockscomb*).—This is quite a distinct variety of this favourite flower, being the product of a cross between the red and the yellow varieties. It is very striking for border decoration. 1s. per packet.

Dianthus viscidus compactus.—A very interesting species, flowers brilliant red; height one foot. 6d. per packet.



CARNATION, PERPETUAL FLOWERED



PICOTEE, PERPETUAL FLOWERED

Carnation, finest Italian.—This universal favourite has been greatly improved of late, and we now offer a fine strain of the Italian variety, which will produce a great diversity of form and colour, "Self's" and "Stripes." 1s. per packet.

Carnation, perpetual flowering.—This is one of the most valuable acquisitions of late years, and is highly prized by the Boquetist, as its charming flowers are produced all through the winter, though in more limited quantity than during summer. 1s. per packet.

Mignonette, New Prize-Taker.—Another form of this charming plant, producing splendid spikes, of highly perfumed flowers. 1s. per packet.

Picotee, perpetual flowered.—Like the perpetual flowered Carnation, this is esteemed as a winter flowering plant, and from the delicacy of its markings and exquisite perfume, is always valuable for bouquet making. 1s. per packet.

Strive elegant Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather).—Flowers rosy purple, spike about one foot long, blooming downwards; it flowers freely in the greatest heat and drought; it is perennial. 1s. per packet.

Begonias (Tuberous rooted).—This charming tribe of plants are easily raised from seed, from which an endless variety of form and colour can be procured, as decorative plants for pot culture they are generally esteemed. 1s. per packet.

Cactus (fine mixed various).—This will give our friends at a distance an opportunity of securing a collection of these gorgeous plants, which are so suitable to our climate. 1s. per packet.

Canna.—This handsome decorative plant, which is not so highly esteemed here as it ought to be, has large, broad, handsome leaves, grows to the height of from three to four feet, and is always a striking object in our gardens if properly placed. The flowers are orange red, but it is for the elegance of its foliage it is mostly prized. 1s. per packet.

Stocks, Covent Garden, Scarlet, and East Lothian White.—

These fine Stocks are an improved strain of the "Intermediate" class, and produce splendid spikes of flower if grown on rich soil. 1s. per packet.

Verbena—Defiance, Scarlet, Italian Striped and Cœrulea blue

(constant).—We have been frequently asked for distinct colours of this favourite plant, and now offer some of the finest strains in cultivation. 1s. per packet.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa pratensis* var.)

This splendid grass has been recently introduced from America, where it is cultivated to a very large extent. It yields herbage of the most nutritious character at a very early period of the year, and thrives well on moderately dry soils. It has been found to succeed admirably in Queensland during the past season, and we have been induced to import a supply from New York. 2s. 6d. per lb.

CZAR VIOLET PLANTS.

Per dozen 4s.; per 100 25s.

This beautiful Violet so far surpasses the old small variety that we cannot too strongly recommend it. Its flowers are more than double the size, and of a beautiful dark shade of blue. The petals are of good substance, and the flowers will keep for a long time after gathering. The foliage is strong and vigorous, and makes a handsome edging to a bouquet. So valuable a plant as this should be in every garden. We have propagated a large stock, which we offer at such prices as will make them available for edging purposes.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

OUR CATALOGUE.

WE have endeavoured to render this Catalogue the most comprehensive, instructive, attractive, and complete that has ever been issued from the Colonial Press. How far we have succeeded in our object, we leave our readers to decide.

The work is embellished with numerous and beautiful Woodcuts, faithfully copied from nature. These illustrations will be prized by Amateurs, not only as assisting them to select objects to suit their tastes, but also by placing before them a criterion and standard of excellence to attain which, in the products of their gardens, they may aim.

Annually we answer many hundreds of letters of enquiry, respecting matters connected with Pasture, Field, and Garden Crops. This extensive correspondence enables us to glean the kind of information most sought for and needed by our customers, and which accordingly we have endeavoured to supply in the present issue.

Many new features will be found in the following pages. Among these we may mention the addition of the botanical names, with the Natural Orders of the ordinary cultivated plants enumerated, and also the more extended information respecting their culture and suitability to the various climates, soils, and other conditions peculiar to New South Wales, Queensland, and the adjacent Colonies.

This has been furnished by a gentleman of great practical experience, whose public services in similar directions have been acknowledged and generally appreciated for many years past. While gratefully acknowledging this and other valuable assistance so kindly rendered us by this gentleman, we beg to assure our friends that his remarks and recommendations may be relied on as perfectly independent and disinterested.

Our establishment is now the largest Seed Warehouse in the Australian Colonies. Sparing neither time nor money in order to increase and retain our connection, we endeavour to supply no other than a first-class article, and to carry out every detail of our business in the best possible style. We believe that while we strive to encourage a taste for gardening, and to diffuse the knowledge of the elementary principles and best practice of general agriculture, we not only thereby reap an individual profit, but also aid in promoting the progress and prosperity of the whole colony.

As this edition numbers 10,000 copies, we will be obliged if our customers will send in their names for extra copies for their friends.

ANDERSON & CO.

1st February, 1878.

Hints to New Customers.

Send Name and Address with Order.—Every Order should have name and address of sender, and instructions how to forward, plainly written thereon. Doubtless, many of our Customers will smile at this remark, but it is quite necessary, as we frequently receive orders without either the one or the other.

Seed Orders Promptly Dispatched.—During the sowing season the rush of business is so great that it is not always possible to despatch all orders the same day they are received; however, they are placed in rotation, and as we possess every facility and a large staff of assistants, our friends may rely upon immediate attention. When delay is necessary, our correspondents will be duly advised of the cause.

Our System of Packing Seeds.—We use every means to ensure a safe delivery of seeds. Small packages we pack in cases (which are charged at cost price). This is by far the safest system; but, when it is not practicable, we use strong bags. Heavy seeds, such as Lucerne, Clover, &c., ordered in quantity, we pack in *Double New Sacks*.

Parcels Enclosed.—When small parcels are ordered, with a bulk line, we invariably enclose one in the other—for instance, if we have an order for a sack of Lucerne, and small parcels of Garden Seeds, we pack them in the mouth of the bag of Lucerne, so as to make *one package only* and thus economise carriage.

Seeds by Post.—We direct the attention of our friends to the facilities for procuring seeds by post; we can now send parcels of any size not exceeding 16 ozs. in weight, for one half-penny per oz. We do a very large trade in this way, and our distant correspondents already appreciate the advantage.

Our Seeds are of the Best Quality Procurable.—We spare neither trouble nor expense to secure seeds of the very best quality; our imported stocks are from the most reliable sources in England and the Continent, and *are the best that money can buy*. When received here, the germinating quality is carefully tested, and any parcel that does not come up to our standard of growth is immediately rejected, and not sent out. Some of our correspondents ask us to send the *best seeds*; this is unnecessary, *as we keep no other*.

No Responsibility However—We Guarantee Nothing.—As explained before, we are not Growers, but Importers and Contractors; and though we have every confidence in the genuineness of our seeds, still we cannot hold ourselves responsible for error. If our friends would fully consider what our liability would amount to were we to guarantee, they would readily see that no amount of profit would repay us for incurring such a responsibility.

Fruit Trees and Plants Carefully Packed.—We have a safe system of packing, and have received many complimentary letters during the past season. *Fruit Trees* are packed in canvas bundles, with a soft moist material about the roots, so as to avoid any injury in transit. Under our system trees will travel for six weeks or two months safely. *Pot Plants* packed in cases, canvassed over, will bear travel nearly as long, provided that the packages are kept dry and are not exposed to cutting winds.

We are not Liable for Loss after Despatch of Goods.—We make no charge for the delivery of goods in the City, at the Wharves, or Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, but do not hold ourselves responsible after we have procured a receipt for the goods as delivered in good order.

Send Cash with all Small Orders.—We particularly desire that our Customers (unless those having current accounts) should remit with small orders, as thereby we will be saved much time and trouble in book-keeping. We will at all times make up goods to amount remitted, or return stamps for any balance, if desired. To render accounts and send receipts for small sums consumes both time and money (in stamps), which of course reduces the already limited profit on a small transaction—*always send cash.*

Send Small Sums in Stamps or Post-Office Orders, not in Coin.—We do not recommend any of our correspondents to send coin in letters—Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders are the most economical and secure, as on all letters containing coin we have to pay 4d. as a fine, which of course is charged to the correspondent.

Terms.—We allow a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates for cash payments made within one month from date of invoice, with the exception of Oats, Barley, Wheat, and other grains. Special quotations are also an exception. Unless specified, prices quoted for large parcels are always net, without discount. Our CREDIT TERMS are *three months*. Our Accounts are rendered 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, when we expect a cheque, or post-office order, to be sent for full amount, unless special arrangements have been made. New or unknown correspondents are requested

to remit with their orders, or to send us a satisfactory, Sydney, reference. Attention to the above is particularly desired to prevent delay.

Remittances—Can be made by crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps. Collection on each country cheque is one shilling.

We will not be Undersold.—Our Catalogue prices will be found to be most moderate. However, we are prepared to compete with any respectable firm in the trade; and though it has always been our endeavour to make quality the first consideration, still we will not be undersold by any recognised or respectable house, and will be obliged if our customers will name any lower quotations made to them. We take this opportunity of thanking our friends, who have sent us their orders notwithstanding that lower quotations than ours have been sent to them, and we trust that the quality of our seeds has amply repaid them for any difference in price. We shall always endeavour to maintain a high standard of quality and moderate prices.

Testing.—We take this opportunity to suggest a simple method for testing the growth of seeds in a few days. This is most speedily done by spreading a few seeds between the folds of a small piece of damp flannel, which should then be rolled up closely and kept in a warm place, carefully observing that a uniform moisture be maintained. In about a week most seeds will germinate under such treatment; the exceptions can be sown in flower pots; a light covering of sandy soil and light watering is all that is necessary. The pots should be placed on a shelf, indoors, or in a box, covered with canvas, if outside. These hints, properly carried out, will prove the growing quality of any Seeds.



Our Post Packet Trade.



YEAR by year this branch of our trade becomes more important; and we have now made special arrangements for carrying it out systematically, to prevent the occasional delays which occurred in the dispatch of orders during last season. To facilitate this we have had all our packets printed, so as to save time in writing the names on each variety. These are filled up in large quantities, and ready for the immediate dispatch of orders.

We have correspondents in every part of the Colony, and as far distant as Northern Queensland; while our system of packing renders the safe delivery of our packets almost a certainty.

The postal rates are exceedingly moderate, and a packet may contain any number of varieties properly named, provided that it does not exceed the maximum weight of 16 ozs.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS BY POST.

THIS branch of our business is yearly increasing, which proves that our Customers in the interior fully appreciate the advantage of getting seeds by post.

We can send seeds to any part of the Colonies at the undermentioned postal rates.

We add the table of postal charges:—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	...	...	2d.	} Regulation post bags 2d. each.
" " 6 oz.	...	...	...	3d.	
" " 8 oz.	...	...	...	4d.	
" " 12 oz.	...	...	...	6d.	
" " 16 oz.	...	...	...	8d.	

No packet must exceed 16 ozs. (bag included), but may contain any number of varieties.

Parcels for the neighbouring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia are chargeable with double the above rates.

We particularly desire to inform our Customers that the above rates are for *seeds only*, and that we cannot send Gloves, Knives, or Plants under this tariff, but only at full letter rates.

OUR £1 POST PACKET OF SEEDS (POSTAGE INCLUDED).

3 ozs. Cabbage (early and late)
1 " Lettuce (best curled)
1 " Carrot
1 " Onion
1 " Radish
1 " Parsnip

1 oz. Parsley
1 " Cauliflower
3 " Turnip (sorts)
1 " Cress
1 " Mustard
½ " Beet
1 packet Vegetable Marrow

1
1oz. Leek
2 packet Celery
1 packets Melon (sorts)
1 " Cucumber
1 " Pumpkin
" Tomato

The above will be delivered free to any post town in the Colony for £1.

Half the above quantities forwarded for Ten Shillings in Stamps.

SEEDS FOR THE COUNTRY.



THE progress of settlement, the advance of our railways into the interior, and the consequent increase of population that is to be found located within easy distance of our country towns, all combine to make it more and more desirable that a supply of good seeds should be procurable from a local Seedsman ; this, together with the inducements we offer, are such as should invite many of our country storekeepers to add a supply of seeds to their general stock.

Any one possessing a taste for, and some knowledge of, the practice of horticulture is particularly well suited for this undertaking ; but this knowledge is not imperatively necessary, as the directions and general information given in our Catalogue and Handbook are so plain and explicit, and the facilities we offer to the retailer so numerous, that any careful man may take up the trade without difficulty, and with a reasonable expectation that a large profit will result from the business done.

In our retail trade we send out all our small seeds in convenient envelopes or pockets, in sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 6 oz., and these we supply to our wholesale customers at a cheap rate.

We also supply strong paper bags of various sizes, and in every case send show cards for the window, Handbook to the Garden, and copies of our most recent Catalogues.

We have been repeatedly asked for agencies, but in every instance refuse such applications. We have no Agents, preferring to do business direct with our customers.

STOREKEEPERS' CASE OF SEEDS, VALUE £10.

2 bushel Peas, round and wrinkled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Broad Windsor Beans
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " French Beans, 2 sorts
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cabbage, early and late sorts
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Turnip, white, yellow, Swede
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Radish, 2 sorts, long and turnip
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lettuce, cabbage
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Onion, best keeping, 2 sorts
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Carrot, long & short horn, 2 sorts

1 lb. Cauliflower, the best sorts
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Mustard, white
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cress, extra curled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cucumber, long green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Water Melon, varieties
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Parsley, extra curled
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Celery
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Parsnips, hollow crowned
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Leek, London flag

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Vegetable Marrow
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Rock Melon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Large Red Tomato
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Squash
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Pumpkin, large button
500 Seed Pockets
Handbook, Catalogue, and Show Cards.

Packed in Strong Case.

Half the above, including all the variety, for £5.

HINTS ON CLIMATE IN REFERENCE TO SEASON FOR SOWING GARDEN SEEDS.



For the most part the notes accompanying each species of garden vegetable in the following list, will, though intended to be applicable to the county of Cumberland and the like climates, be found suitable for all other climates in New South Wales. In fact, as far as the ordinary run of hardy vegetables is concerned, the proper time for sowing is the same in all our districts.

Such vegetables as cabbage, turnip, carrot, beet, broad bean, pea, celery, onion, leek, spinach, &c., should therefore be sown during the same month, whether at Sydney, Argyle, Gundagai, New England, Bathurst, Hay, or Wentworth. In the coldest districts, however, and especially in exceptionally cold localities, the autumn sowings may be made a little earlier, and the spring ones a little later; whilst sowing in the depth of winter should not be practiced at all. Experience in the different localities can alone suggest the propriety of adopting these variations, in some cases amounting to a month or more.

With regard to vegetables of a tender class the case is different. For instance, while the pumpkin tribe, including squash, melon, cucumber, &c., may be sown in August, in the warm climates, such as that of Cumberland and much of the Riverine interior, it would be useless to sow them out of doors at Braidwood, Mudgee, or Armidale, or in like climates, before well on in October, and sometimes even as late as into the middle of November.

It should always be remembered, too, that there are exceptionally warm and exceptionally cold situations in the same neighbourhood—nay, often in the same garden. We know gardens of only three or four acres in extent, in one part of which potatoes could be planted with safety about three weeks earlier than could be done in another part, a few feet of elevation making all that difference.

To be successful in gardening every circumstance connected with the garden and its locality should be observed and noted for future guidance.

We have made the above remarks in the hope that they will be found useful in helping amateurs and beginners to successfully apply the more detailed directions under each class of vegetable; and it is perhaps the more necessary as there is a very general, but erroneous, opinion that in the cold inland districts the seasons for sowing *all sorts* of garden seeds must consequently be different, *i.e.*, in different months, to the rule near Sydney. That this notion is wrong we trust we have succeeded in explaining to the satisfaction of our numerous friends.

The natural family of each kind of garden vegetable is given, with the English and botanical name, as some guide to a proper knowledge of rotation of crops; while at the same time it will largely, though perhaps imperceptibly, contribute towards a useful knowledge of botanical science, both natural and systematic.



Miniature Calendar for the Kitchen Garden

THIS Calendar is intended for easy and ready reference, to prevent liability to inadvertent omission or delay in putting out crops, which may arise in using one having more extended or copious details, or if the directions in the culture columns of our separate lists were wholly relied upon for joggling the memory. In turning over the numerous pages, many matters therein will be likely to attract attention and divert the mind from the object at first in view, and the best time or most suitable month in which to sow particular seeds or plant out particular crops may be overlooked and a favorable opportunity allowed to pass by. This annoyance can scarcely happen when a calendar is kept always at hand, in which the whole matter (of seasons) is concisely summed up, as in the present instance we have striven our best to accomplish. It will, we venture to hope, show at a glance, or in what may be termed "a bird's-eye view," 1st, the most important crops for sowing or planting during any month, or the main month, or

months that ought to be chosen for sowing any particular seed; it indicates those crops which may be sown (circumstances favoring) with fair chances of success earlier or later than indicated in first division, or the orthodox month, the latter when from drought or from any other cause they could not be got in at the most suitable time, or of which the sowing at the proper time may have failed in the early stage; 3rd, when crops may be sown for what may be termed secondary purposes, such as to keep up continuous or prolonged supply, or for any purpose other than the main, normal, or largest yield, or when there is a promise of a good season limited sowings may be made with a fair chance of satisfactory though moderate return; and 4th, it indicates when sowings may be made if circumstances are favorable, but with less chance of a return worth the time and trouble, though worth the risk if the crop be one that is required, while also there is a possibility of a good crop out of season—therefore highly prized.

For No. 1, the name of the object to be sown or planted will be printed, under the name of the month, in large capitals, thus—ONIONS; No. 2, small capitals—ONIONS; No. 3, Italics—Onions; and No. 4, the ordinary type—Onions.

NOTE.—In every case where the name of the object or crop alone is given, it signifies that the seed is to be sown. In the case of tubers, bulbs, or any other not usually raised from the seed, planting out, thinning, &c., the matter will be mentioned after the name thus—Onions (tree plant), Beet (thin and single), Tomatoes (stop and train), Peas (hill), &c., &c. In such cases it will be necessary to bear in mind that the object is not to be sown unless its name is also given under the same month, and in one or other of the four type divisions. For example, under November Tomatoes (stop and train) appears, and as it does not appear twice it is not to be sown; and under July, peas (hill) appears, but PEAS also appears, therefore peas may be hilled and others sown under the No. 2 conditions.

JANUARY.

Weather suiting, or irrigation. Peas (quick dwarfs), KIDNEY BEANS (dwarf), lettuce (not to be transplanted), CARROT, onion, CELERY, TURNIPS, cabbage, cauliflower, bush squash, parsnip, spinach (thin), onion (harvest), celery (plant), cucumber (stop shoots, CAULIFLOWER (plant), radish, BROCOLI, potato (plant), BORECOLE.

FEBRUARY.

TURNIPS (swede), TURNIPS (white and yellow), CABBAGE, cauliflower (plant), lettuce, spinach, CARROT, onion, pea, brocoli, kidney beans (dwarfs), CELERY (plant), CELERY, radish, leeks (plant), parsnip, beet, SAVOY, mustard and cress, sea kale, POTATO (plant), borecole.

MARCH.

CABBAGE (English seed), TURNIPS (white and yellow) TURNIP (swede), CELERY (plant), SPINACH, broad beans, LETTUCE, RADISH, ONIONS, BEET, MUSTARD AND CRESS, WATERCRESS, CARROT, PARSNIP, cauliflower (plant), brocoli (plant), CABBAGE (plant), pea, potato (plant) leeks, shallots (plant), ONION TREE (plant), pot herbs of all kinds.

APRIL.

LETTUCE, CABBAGE, CABBAGE (plant), SEA KALE (plant), RHUBARB (plant), GARLIC (plant), ONION, LEEKS, SHALLOTS (plant), RADISH, watercress, ONION TREE (plant), CELERY (plant), TURNIPS, BEETS (thin and single), pea, broad bean, MUSTARD AND CRESS, broccoli, ONION, POTATO (plant), LETTUCE, POT HERBS OF ALL KINDS, carrot (small kinds).

MAY.

PEA, BROAD BEAN, lettuce, ONION, POTATO-ONION (plant), GARLICK (plant), *shallot* (plant), *leeks*, *celery* (plant), ASPARAGUS (dress beds, plant roots), RHUBARB AND SEA KALE (dress and plant), POT HERBS OF ALL KINDS (plant), *turnips*, *radish*, HORSE RADISH (plant).

JUNE.

PEAS, BROAD BEANS, CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, onions (thin), cucumbers (in heat for forcing), sea kale (commence forcing), tomatoes (with egg plants, cape gooseberries, and capsicums, may be sown in heat), LETTUCE, turnips, onions, BROCOLI (large kinds), POT HERBS (plant).

JULY.

PEAS, BROAD BEANS, CABBAGE, ONION, ONION (thin and plant largely from seed beds), *radish*, BROCOLI (large kinds), POTATOES (plant in warm localities), PARSLEY, POT HERBS (plant), CUCUMBERS (in heat), MELONS (in^e heat); attend to hot beds or other forcing, the objects requiring it. ASPARAGUS, ARTICHOKE (plant), *lettuce*, RHUBARB, PEAS (hill and stick).

AUGUST.

ONIONS, LEEKS, SWEDES, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, PEAS, BROAD BEANS, POTATOES (plant), ARTICHOKE, ARTICHOKE (plant), JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE (plant), CUCUMBER, *melon*, pumpkin and its tribe, KIDNEY BEANS, *tomatoes*, *capsicums*, *herbs*, *egg plants*, *table maize*, *cape gooseberry*, okra, cabbage, broccoli, rosella, sweet potatoe, ONIONS (thin, &c., as for last month), parsley, herbs, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, RHUBARB (plant), peas (hill and stick), TURNIPS.

SEPTEMBER.

Continue all principal sowings and plantings of August that have not been completed. CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS (and the tribe), TOMATOES, TABLE MAIZE, SPINACH, ONIONS (thin), peas, EARTH NUT, turnips, KIDNEY BEANS (runners and dwarfs), EGG PLANTS, CELERY, CAPE GOOSEBERRY, CAPSICUMS, OKRA, RHUBARB, peas (hill and stick), POTATOES (hill), *potatoes*, SWEET POTATOES, CARROTS, PARSNIP, BEETS, BEETS (thin and single), *onions*, SWEDES (thin).

OCTOBER.

CELERY, PARSLEY, TABLE MAIZE, PUMPKIN AND ITS TRIBE, WATER MELON, MELONS, CUCUMBER, KIDNEY OR FRENCH BEANS (runners and dwarfs of all kinds), CABBAGE, leeks, LEEKS (plant), lettuce (not to be transplanted), radish, peas, peas (hill and stick), SWEET POTATOES, (plant), CARROTS, PARSNIPS, onions, beets (thin and single), turnips and swedes (thin and single), SPINACH, TOMATOES (stop and train), BEETS, cucumbers (stop the runners), EARTH-NUT, egg-plant, CAPE GOOSEBERRY, capsicums, turnips.

NOVEMBER.

Cabbage, *brocoli*, Brussels sprouts, beets, CELERY, POTATOES (hill), *sweet potatoes* (plant), *cucumbers*, *melons*, WATER MELONS, PUMPKIN (and its tribe, also stop the runners of the foregoing four classes), ONIONS (thin), EARTH-NUT, CAULIFLOWER, radishes, *asparagus* (cease cutting), potatoes (plant), NEW ZEALAND SPINACH, *cape gooseberry*, TURNIPS.

DECEMBER.

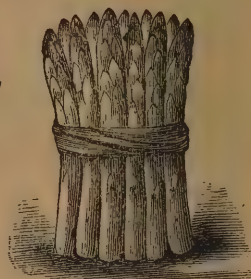
CAULIFLOWER, cabbage, CARROTS, cucumbers, melons, water melons, *pumpkin* (and its tribe, also stop the shoots where required of the four preceding classes), FRENCH OR KIDNEY BEANS (runners and dwarfs), NEW ZEALAND SPINACH, potatoes (plant), potatoes (dig up at once on the crop ripening), celery, swedes, turnips.



ASPARAGUS



GLOBE ARTICHOKE



ASPARAGUS

GARDEN SEEDS.

(ASTERACEÆ

ARTICHOKE.

Cynara scolymus)

SOW in beds of light soil in autumn or spring—March or September—and transplant the autumn or spring following in rows four to six feet by six to eight feet apart. The soil need not be highly manured. The Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) although of

the same natural order as the common species, is altogether a different plant. Instead of seed it is propagated by tubers, which should be planted in spring, in rows four or five feet apart, and the tubers twelve or eighteen inches apart in the rows.

6d. per packet.

Large Globe
Common Globe

Jerusalem (*Helianthus tuberosus*.)

(LILIACEÆ

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis)

THIS delicate and elegant vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil; but prefers rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every autumn or winter. Salt, or, better still, nitrate of soda, should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows, or beds, should be allowed to grow until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Those first cut from may then be allowed to make their growth. Two-year old

plants are the best for forming asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the autumn and winter months; or they may be raised in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-years old" the second winter after sowing. Some sow where the beds are to be permanent; but our plan is preferable, because it saves ground and weeding for two years at least. It is best not to cut the young shoots until the third year from seed; nor should the shoots from "two-year olds" be cut until the following year; or, if cut at all, it should be sparingly.

1s. per oz.

Purple Dutch
Large Common

Erfurt Giant
Connover's Colossal, 2s. per oz.



BLOOD RED BEET



LONDON CAULIFLOWER



SHORT TOP BEET

(CHENOPODIACEÆ)

BEET.

Beta vulgaris)

BEET should follow a cabbage or cauliflower crop, or at any rate some crop for which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for it. Sow in September and October in rows eighteen to

twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and if they are allowed to grow together the result will be unsightly roots. Strong soil suits best for beet, but it is not particular.

1s. per oz.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Henderson's Short Top

Blood Red
Silver, or Spinach Beet (B. Cicla)

(BRASSICACEÆ)

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Brassica acephala)

SOW in seed beds in January and May or June, and treat as cabbage. It requires well-worked, rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. It is most use-

ful in winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.

1s. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens

Melville's Garnishing

(FABACEÆ)

BEANS (FRENCH OR KIDNEY). *Phaseolus multiflorus*)

AS a summer green vegetable the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about

twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit. This is especially a "a poor man's" vegetable, though not despised by the rich.

1s. 6d. per quart.

GARDEN SEEDS.



LARGE YORK CABBAGE



DRUMHEAD CABBAGE

Pale Dun or Cream Coloured
Dark Dun or Liver Coloured
White Rice Bean

DWARFS.

Robin's Egg
Negro Long Pod
Governor Denison, *speckled*

RUNNERS.

1s. 6d. per quart.

Large White Marrow

White Dutch, *large and fine*

Scarlet Runner, *much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart.*

Snake, or Yard Long Beans

[This is a most curious variety, it is a runner, bears long narrow pods of about two feet long, in bunches, produces immense crops, and is of very delicate flavour.]

The pods are stringless, and are easily prepared for table. 6d. an ounce.]

(FABACEÆ)

BEANS (BROAD).

Faba vulgaris

STRONG loam, and even somewhat clayey soils suit this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows. Sow also in June, July, and

August, reducing the distances until in the last month two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown early it not only produces a large amount of wholesome food but its culture adds to the fertility of worn-out beds.

1s. 3d. per quart.

Broad Windsor (Taylor's)

Green Windsor

Long Pod Mammoth (new)

Early Long Pod

Johnson's Wonderful

(BRASSICACEÆ)

BROCOLI.

Brassica oleracea, var. cymosa

SOW for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. The purple variety may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in

June and July. Good strong richly-manured soil is necessary to produce brocoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a fair substitute for cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

1s. 6d. per oz.

Adam's Early White

Chappel's Cream

Elleston's Mammoth

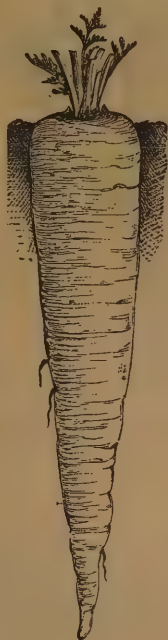
Wilcove's Late White

Knight's Protecting

Large Sulphur

Walcheren

Purple Cape



LONG RED
CARROT



GREEN CURLED SAVOY



LARGE ALTRINGHAM
CARROT



ST. JOHN'S DAY CABBAGE



SUPERB WHITE CELERY



GREEN PICKLING GHERKINS



SCARLET INTERMEDIATE CARROT



SUGAR-LOAF CABBAGE



RED CABBAGE

(BRASSICACEÆ)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. *Brassica oleracea, var. bullata*

Roseberry

1s. per oz.

Common

(BRASSICACEÆ)

CABBAGE.

Brassica oleracea, var. capitatae

A GARDEN from which, in some of its choicest forms, this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soil, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly-manured

beds, and will generally require shading and watering. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following, or after turnips or any crop of the Brassica tribe. The "St. John's Day" is least affected by the cabbage aphid, and is therefore recommended for planting for the Summer and Autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of kind planted and also the richness of the soil, until, for the largest kinds, three feet by two feet would be a proper distance. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.

9d. per oz.

St. John's Day, *best summer variety*
 East Ham, *a great favourite*
 West Ham, *large and regular*
 London Market, *white heart variety*
 Enfield Market, *first-class variety*
 Winningstadt, *large and very weighty*
 Early Battersea, *useful variety*
 Early Dwarf York, *small and good*
 Nonpareil, *good table variety*

Large York, *medium size; fine*
 Sugar Loaf, *fine flavour*
 Drumhead, *common, very large*
 Drumhead—Gibson's Improved
 Flat Dutch, *large and late*
 Red Pickling, *choice strain*
 Wheeler's Cocoa Nut, *1s. per oz.*
 Large Schweinfurt Cabbage, *1s. per oz.*

(BRASSICACEÆ)

CABBAGE (SAVOY). *Brassica oleracea, var. bullata major*

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts.

9d. per oz.

Drumhead, *large white heart*Dwarf Green Curled, *extra fine*



BULLOCK'S HEART CAPSICUM



BIRD'S EYE PEPPER

CAYENNE

(SOLANACEÆ

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

Physalis Peruviana)

THIS is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September and prick out, in one row, along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when

the plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.

6d. per packet.

(APIACEÆ

CARROT.

Daucus carota)

SOW for main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of barley or long radish with the carrot seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand-weeding, in doing which the young carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed instead of weeds, if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots

like a rich soil; but they will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should therefore follow cauliflowers, cabbage, turnip, or some crop for which the land had been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly, as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.

9d. per oz.

Early Short Horn, *short, good colour*

Early Scarlet Long Horn, *early, good colour*

Long Red Surrey

Large Altringham, *long red*

Improved Intermediate, *fine form and colour*

Newark Improved

(GRAMINACEÆ

CORN OR MAIZE.

Zea mays)

THOSE who have not tried garden varieties of maize, as a table vegetable, should do so. It is used both in the ripe and unripe state. Plant from September to January, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in

the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

Sugar, or Sweet Corn, *4d. per Cob.*

Pop Corn, *4d. per Cob.*

Striped Corn or Japanese, *6d. per packet.*

GARDEN SEEDS.



LARGE WHITE EGG PLANT



LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT

(BRASSICACEÆ)

CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea var Botrytis

SOW in rich light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering in the seed beds is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the cabbage crop apply with equal force to this favourite vege-

table. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist, or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe check and becomes stunted, it will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons in succession on the same land.

2s. per oz.

Early London, *white flower, early*
Large Asiatic, *large variety, fine*
Stadtholder, *very fine*

Walcheren, *reliable sort*
Early Paris
Lenormands, *1s. per packet*

(CUCURBITACEÆ)

CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus

TO obtain early cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners, whether professional or amateur. For this purpose they must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot bed, formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be

planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day, in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such as those of Bathurst or Goulburn, not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.

6d. per packet.

The varieties marked thus * are made up in small packets of from 12 to 24 seeds; others are sold by weight. 2s. per oz.

Long Green Prickly } *highly recommended*
Choice Long Green }
Crystal White
Long Green, Southgate

*Improved Sion House
*Sir Colin Campbell
*Snake
Green Gherkin, *for pickling*



PEAR SHAPED GOURD



KOHL RABI; OR TURNIP
ROOTED CABBAGE



RINGED PEAR SHAPED GOURD



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.



BOTTLE GOURD



SIPHON GOURD.



PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE



DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA CABBAGE LETTUCE

(BRASSICACEÆ)

CRESS.

Lepidium sativum)

SOW every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any that can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water Cress can also be

readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well manured beds, shaded in the summer months and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, water cress will spread naturally, and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.

American (*Barbarea præcox*)—1s. per oz.
 Golden }
 Triple Curled } 6d. per oz.

Water Cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) 2s. per oz.

(TROPÆOLACEÆ.

CRESS (INDIAN).

Tropæolum major et minor.)

NASTURTIIUMS are used as a salad, or an ingredient in salads; and the half-grown young fruit makes a famous pickle, either alone or mixed. They are sometimes used in sauces in lieu of capers. The plant is at home in any of our districts. Sow the seeds of both species in September, and up to the end of January, if required.

The varieties of *T. major* should be sown near a fence or trellis, as they require support to secure best results. The *minor*, or dwarf kinds, do not need a trellis. A light, rich soil suits best; but any soil will suit if moderate moisture can be secured.

Tall

1s. per oz.

Dwarf

(APIACEÆ

CELERY.

Apium graveolens)

SOW for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in trenches for several months. When required, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; but this will require more attention, as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the summer. In this case the

seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a cold pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day, in warm or windy weather, and removed every night.

Turner's Incomparable White
 Cole's Crystal

1s. per oz.

Cole's Red Solid
 Laing's Mammoth Red



PARIS GREEN COS LETTUCE



NEAPOLITAN CABBAGE LETTUCE



TOM THUMB CABBAGE LETTUCE

(SOLANACEÆ

EGG PLANT.

Solanum melongena)

SOW in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil when frost is past and the plants are fit to handle without injury. Or sow in September, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet, to two and a half feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant.

Shelter with boughs; and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China

White, large egg-shaped fruit
New Scarlet

(ASTERACEÆ

ENDIVE.

Cichorium Endivia)

THIS salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out, when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding

the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quality be desired.

6d. per packet.

Batavian
Green Curled

Staghorn
Triple Curled Mossy

(CUCURBITACEÆ

GOURDS.

Cucurbita maxima)

HAVE very ornamental foliage and a most singular description of fruit, both as regards shape and

markings. Whether on trellis work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. (See illustrations.)

1s. per packet.

Bottle Gourd
Siphon Gourd

Pear Shaped Gourd
Ringed Pear Shaped Gourd

GARDEN SEEDS.



SKILMAN'S NETTED ROCK MELON



LARGE GREEN ROUND WATER MELON

(BRASSICACEÆ)

KOHL RABI

(TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE).

Brassica oleracea, var. Caulo-rapa)

THIS is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much under-estimated in this colony. It is indescribably superior, as a delicate table vegetable, to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be even remotely appreciated. Sow in beds, as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out

in rows eighteen inches apart, and nine inches plant from plant. The turnip-like stem should not be allowed to attain a size greater than from three to four inches in diameter before cutting for use, or they will become coarse and inferior. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.

1s. per oz.

Large Green

Large Purple

(LILIACEÆ)

LEEK.

Allium porrum)

THIS highly appreciated and well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown profitably where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary is of easier culture, or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow

in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

1s. per oz.

London Flag

Musselburgh

(ASTERACEÆ)

LETTUCE.

Lactuca sativa)

WITH manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds will run if the soil be poor and the

moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for summer use. The "Cos," and other non-solid sorts will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots; and dull and showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.

1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage

Paris White Cos

Paris Green Cos

Tom Thumb

Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce



LARGE CANTALOUPE ROCK MELON

NUTMEG ROCK MELON

PERSIAN ROCK MELON

(CUCURBITACEÆ

MELONS (ROCK OR MUSK)

Cucumis melo)

THE culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of the cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for water melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured.

Water will be necessary to bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a frame of calico, or other light cloth covering should be provided to prevent the access of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery, and worthless. As with water melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.

6d. per packet.

Pine Apple, green flesh
Green Citron
Large Persian
Nutmeg

Jenny Lind
Large Yellow Cantaloupe
Skilman's Netted
New Green Climbing, 1s. per packet

(CUCURBITACEÆ

MELON (WATER)

Cucumis citrullus)

SAND or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable soil for this refreshing and delicious fruit. But in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to secure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or cattle melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of such seed will have been inoculated and made impure

by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection; but the finest fields of water melons we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable rather than otherwise. The time for sowing is September.

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Goodwin's improved, *like Sugar Melon*
Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*

Long Island, *fine variety*
Mountain Sprout, *white seeded*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving or Pie

(BRASSICACEÆ

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba)

AS a salad, mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with curled cress. But as fresh mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it

for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. February is the proper season to sow for a seed crop.

6d. per oz.

Finest White.

GARDEN SEEDS.



ROUND WARTED MARROW SQUASH



BUSH VEGETABLE MARROW

(LILIACEÆ)

ONION.

Allium cepa

TO produce onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground, these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under the ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect, bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other

covering than pressing it by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may be easily distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. The greatest drawback to the profitable culture of the onion is dry weather in the spring months. When the weather is genial at that season, no country affords finer or heavier crops. In Spain and Portugal, both celebrated for onion culture, irrigation is always provided for; and when our farmers do likewise we shall no longer, as we do now, have to import most of the onions consumed. Strong loam, somewhat sandy, is the best soil.

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish
White „
Brown Globe
James's Keeping

Silver-skin (true) pickling, 1s. per ounce
Straw Coloured, 1s. per ounce
Giant Rocca Onion, 1s. per ounce
Tripoli

(MALVACEÆ)

OKRA, OR OCHRO.

Hibiscus esculentus

THIS vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America, and also in Queensland it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be two feet

apart by one foot in the rows. Weeds should be kept down, and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilised as pickles.

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf

Long Green

(APIACEÆ)

PARSLEY.

Carum Petroselinum

SOW in March, and again in August or September. The soil for parsley should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a per-centage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches

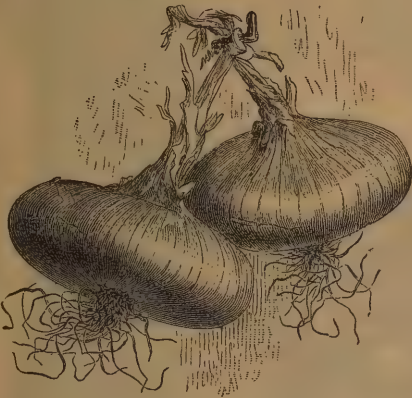
high should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.

Triple Curled, 6d. per oz.

Champion Moss, 9d. per oz.



TRIPOLI ONION



BROWN SPANISH ONION



DWARF OKRA

(APIACEÆ)

PARSNIP.

Peucedanum sativum)

CULTIVATE the same as carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but in most instances will be forked, and less symmetrical.

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned

Large Guernsey

(SOLANACEÆ)

PEPPER OR CAPSICUM.

Capsicum annuum et frutescens)

SOW in pans in July and August under glass, or in beds in the open air in September or October, and plant out when the plants are from three to five inches high; water and shade if necessary until they are firmly estab-

lished. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chillies will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather prevail.

6d. per packet.

Bird's Eye (true)

Cherry

Large Bell

Long Yellow Cayenne

Long Red Cayenne

Small Chili

Sweet Mountain, large

,, Spanish

GARDEN SEEDS.



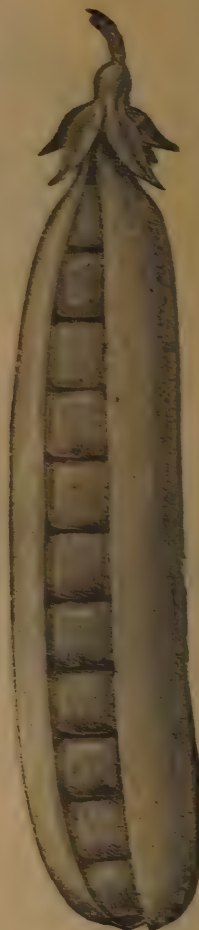
LONG SCARLET RADISH



RED TURNIP RADISH



WHITE TURNIP RADISH



YORKSHIRE HERO PEA

(PARACLE)

PEAS.

Pisum sativum)

THE best season for sowing for a large crop of peas is May. But in fair seasons, and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas like a sweet, open soil; if somewhat sandy,

the better. When sowing in the summer or spring months the seeds should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return, unless ample moisture be forthcoming either from artificial or natural sources.

1s. 3d. per quart.

Earliest varieties. { Daniel O'Rourke, 3 to 4 ft.
Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.
Tom Thumb, 1 ft.

Early Emperor, 2½ to 3 ft.
Beck's Prizetaker, 4ft.



HUBBARD, MARBLEHEAD, AND BOSTON MARROW SQUASHES

PEAS—CONTINUED

Second early.	{	Prizetaker, 4 ft.	Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.
		Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.	
Later varieties.	{	Bedman's Blue Imperial, 3 ft.	Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.
		Burbridge's Eclipse, 3 ft.	Blue Prussian, 3 ft.
		Blue Scimitar, 3 ft.	

WRINKLED MARROWS.

THIS section is superior to all others, both as regards productiveness and quality; all the varieties are of delicate sweet flavour, and are much esteemed.

M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 in.	Yorkshire Hero, 2½ to 3 ft.
Veitch's Perfection, 2½ to 3 ft.	M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft.

(CUCURBITACEÆ

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita Pepo)

THIS vegetable is generally esteemed in Australia. Its garden-culture is, however, not generally such as we can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop. And also a liberal top-dressing of stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but

not more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them, is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. It is often necessary to protect the plants, in the young stage, from what are called ladybirds, which entirely destroy them in a few nights. A net or gauze covering for a week or two will effectually prevent the attack.

1s. per oz.

Crown (*choice stock*)Large Button (*a variety of Ironbark*), *fine dry sort*

GARDEN SEEDS.



GREEN STRIPED SQUASH



CROOKNECK SQUASH

(POLYGONACEÆ)

RHUBARB.

Rheum Rhaponticum hybridum)

SOW under bough shelter in July, August, or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed

stalks appear they should be cut off. A well-cared for rhubarb bed will last seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases, the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

2s. per oz.

Giant
Mitchell's Albert

Myatt's Linnæus
Undulatum

(MALVACEÆ)

ROSELLA.

Hibiscus Rosella vel sabdarifus)

IT is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm

enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast.

6d. per packet.

(BRASSICACEÆ)

RADISH.

Raphanus sativus)

SOW in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many

gardeners consider that the radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but with the attention we have indicated they may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.

Long Scarlet or Salmon }
Red Turnip } 6d. per oz.
White ,, }

Black Spanish }
French Breakfast } 1s. per oz.
Scarlet Olive-shaped }

(ASTERACEÆ)

SALSIFY.

Tragopogon porrifolius)

THIS old fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances

and similar soil. The clumps or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as sea kale or asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusc.

1s. per oz.



SCARLET PEAR SHAPED TOMATO



LARGE RED TOMATO

(BRASSICACEÆ)

SEA KALE.

Crambe maritima)

THIS elegant culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two and a half feet apart each way. In the spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney-pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced sea kale is considered a greater delicacy than either asparagus or cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of

1s. per oz.

each of those delicacies. To force sea kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root, and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth, and recoup themselves so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding spring.

(CUCURBITACEÆ)

SQUASH.

Cucurbita Melopepo)

SOW in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top-dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance

6d. per packet.

as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained after boiling before being placed on the table.

Early White Custard
Early Golden Bush or Custard
Boston Marrow

Crookneck

Early Green Striped Bush
Hubbard, fine.
Marblehead

(CHENOPODIACEÆ)

SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea)

SOW in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and

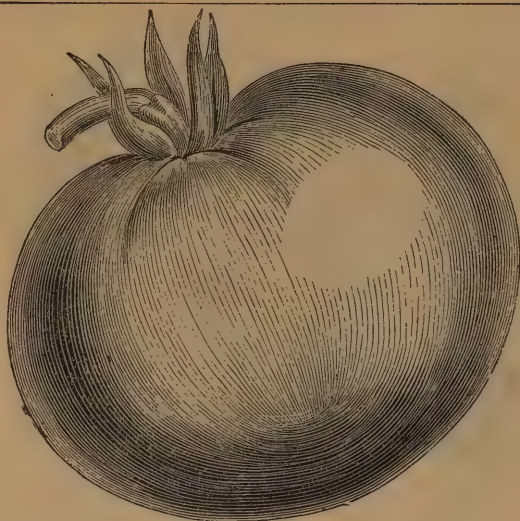
1s. per oz.

plenty of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.

Round
New Zealand.

Prickly

GARDEN SEEDS.



MAMMOTH RED TOMATO



RED CURRANT TOMATO

(SOLANACEÆ)

TOMATO.

Lycopersicum esculentum)

PLENTY of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the shoots and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis.

There are many kinds of tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steaks, &c., or made into sauce, ketchups, and, with sugar, into a very palatable jam.

6d. per packet.

Mammoth Red
Large Red Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Scarlet Pear Shaped
Arlington

Yellow Plum
Red Currant
French Upright or Tree Tomato
Lester's Perfected, *very large*
Early Dwarf Red
Trophy

(BRASSICACEÆ)

TURNIP.

Brassica napus)

A GOOD rich, light soil, with a greater or less mixture of sand suits turnips best; but, with fairly manured soil of any kind, and reasonable weather, very fine crops are obtainable in our climate. Sow in February and March in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight

inches. Turnips may also be sown in November and even earlier, but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops both for quality and quantity can be expected. Only small sowings therefore should be made, except at the season first named.

6d. per oz.

White Stone, *a most esteemed variety*
Green Top Stone " "
Early Six Weeks' Stone
Early Red American Stone, *best summer variety*
Golden Ball, *perfect shape*
Red Top Montmagny, *1s. per oz.*

Laing's Garden Swede
Orange Jelly, *fine quality*
Snowball, *good shape and size*
Red Top, *strap-leaved*
White Nepaul, *strap-leaved*
Chinese White



RED TOP MONTMAGNY TURNIP



CHINESE TURNIP



RED TOP AMERICAN TURNIP

(CUCURBITACEÆ

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Cucurbita pepo)

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White

Custard-shaped, *fine flavour*

Bush Marrow, *long fruit short vine.*

(CUCURBITACEÆ

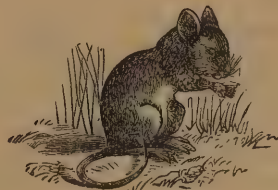
VEGETABLE SPONGE.

Cucurbita gourgera)

SHOULD be sown in holes same as cucumber, and supported with poles six or eight feet in height; or it is highly suitable for covering old fences. It produces large quantities of fruit, from twelve to eighteen inches long.

When ripe, the outer skin drops off, leaving a network of fibre useful for many purposes—amongst others, that of a flesh-brush for the bath. The fruit somewhat resembles a cucumber.

6d. per packet.





SWEET MARJORAM



LAVENDER



HYSSOP



SWEET BASIL

List of Seeds and Roots of Condimental Herbs and Plants.

Anise or Aniseed (*Pimpinella Anisum*)

Caraway (*Carum Carui*)

Celery (*Apium graveolens*)

Chervil (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*)

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

Fennel (*Anethum Feniculum*)

Parsley (*Carum Petroselinum*)

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)

Basil, Sweet (*Ocimum Basilicum*)

Basil, Bush (*Ocimum minimum*)

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)

Marjoram, Pot (*Origanum Onites*)

Marjoram, Sweet (*O. Majorana*)

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

Savoy, Winter (*Satureia Montana*)

Savoy, Summer (*S. hortensis*)

Thyme, Common (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Thyme, Lemon (*T. citriodorus*)

Capsicum, Bird's-eye (*Capsicum baccatum*)

Capsicum, Common (red and yellow) (*C. annuum*)

Capsicum, Cayenne (*C. frutescens*)

Tomato, many varieties (*Solanum Lycopersicum*)

Borage (*Borrage officinalis*)

NATURAL ORDERS

Apiaceæ or Umbellifers

Lamiaceæ or Labiates

Solanaceæ or Nightshades

Boraginaceæ or Borageworts

Chamomile (<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>)	}	<i>Asteraceæ</i> or <i>Compositæ</i>
Chicory (<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>)		
Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)		
Endive (<i>Cichorium Endivia</i>)		
Marigold (<i>Calendula officinalis</i>)	}	<i>Brassicaceæ</i> or <i>Crucifera</i>
Cress, American (<i>Barbarea præcox</i>)		
Cress, Common (<i>Lepidum sativum</i>)		
Cress, Water (<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>)		
Horse Radish (<i>Cochlearia Armoracia</i>)		
Mustard (<i>Sinapis alba</i>)		
Radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>)		
Wood Sorrel (<i>Oxalis Acetosella</i>)		
Indian Cress or Nasturtium (<i>Tropæolum major</i>)	}	<i>Tropæolaceæ</i> or <i>Indian Cresses</i>
Indian Cress, Dwarf (<i>T. minor</i>)		
Rue (<i>Ruta graveolens</i>)		<i>Rutaceæ</i> or <i>Rueworts</i>
Purslane (<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>)		<i>Portulacaceæ</i> or <i>Purslanes</i>
Chive (<i>Allium Schœnoprasmum</i>)	}	<i>Liliaceæ</i> or <i>Lilyworts</i>
Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>)		
Leek (<i>Allium Porrum</i>)		
Eschallot (<i>Allium Ascalonicum</i>)		
Rhubarb (<i>Rheum Rhaponticum hybridum</i>)	}	<i>Polygonaceæ</i> or <i>Buckwheats</i>
Sorrel, French (<i>Rumex scutatus</i>)		
Beet, Blood red (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)		<i>Chenopodiaceæ</i> or <i>Chenopods</i>

Herb seeds require to be sown in autumn or spring ; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or, at all events, in some way where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, &c. Many are, however, included in this list which require to be sown in the garden beds, with or without transplanting : for instance, parsley should be sown where it is to remain until done with ; so with radish, some of the cresses, &c. However, the most important objects included in this list will be found also in the general list, with brief directions as to sowing and general culture in connection with each kind separately. It was thought unnecessary, and would have encumbered our catalogue, to have here carried out cultural notes for each individually.

Herb Seeds, 6d. per packet.



OUR 20s. CASE GARDEN SEEDS.

THE undermentioned Case of Vegetable Seeds is a suitable assortment for the requirements of a fair-sized garden, and is selected with a view to the production of vegetables in season, all the year round.

When our customers are at a loss in making a selection, they could not do better than order this case, as a year's supply is thus obtained in such quantities as will meet the requirements of a large family.

The cases are put up ready for despatch, and the seeds contained therein are of the best quality, and offered at less than catalogue rates.

No. 1 COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Selected and made up in our own Establishment, is sufficient for the successive cropping of a garden of half-an-acre.

PRICE, £1 : 0 : 0.

3 qrts. Peas (3 sorts, Early and Late), including Wrinkled	3 oz. Turnip (White Swede, and Yellow)
2 „ Beans (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 „ Parsley (fine Triple Curled)
2 ozs. Cabbage (2 sorts), good table variety	1 „ Cress (Triple Curled)
1 „ Lettuce (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	1 „ Mustard (White)
1 „ Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate, or Scarlet Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Beet (Deep Red, choice stock)
1 „ Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Leek (London Flag)
2 „ Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip	2 pkts. Melons (Water and Rock)
1 „ Parsnip, Hollow-Crowned or Guernsey	1 „ Celery (White)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Cauliflower (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 „ Cucumber (Long Green, choice stock)
	1 „ Pumpkin (best keeping)
	1 „ Tomato (Mammoth Red or Large Smooth)

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.

Our “Handbook to the Garden” presented with every Collection.

OUR 10s. PACKET OF GARDEN SEEDS.

The following is for a small Garden, and will meet the requirements of many. The seeds are of the same superior quality as the above-named parcel.

3 pints Peas (3 sorts, Early and Late), including Wrinkled	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Turnip (White Swede, and Yellow)
2 „ Beans (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Parsley (fine Triple Curled)
1 oz. Cabbage (2 sorts), good table variety	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Cress (Triple Curled)
$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Lettuce (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ Mustard (White)
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	1 „ Pumpkin (best keeping)
	1 „ Tomato (Mammoth Red or Large Smooth)

1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW.

MISCELLANEOUS UTILITIES.

BIRD SEEDS.

According to Market.

Canary <i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Hemp <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Rape <i>Brassica oleracea, var, napus</i>	Maw <i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Millet, White French <i>Setaria Italica.</i>			

LINSEED FOR FEEDING.

24s. per cwt., subject to variation of the Market.

SINCE the introduction of so many splendid pure-bred Cattle, the demand for Feeding Linseed has wonderfully increased. We annually sell tons of this article, and breeders assure us that it far surpasses Oil Cake or

any other condiment for fattening stock. The price is variable, but we quote present rates as a guide, and will be happy to send sample and quotation if required.

EDIBLE BULBS.

Garlic, dry bulbs, *1s. per lb.*
Tree Onion

Eschalots, dry bulbs, *1s. per lb.*

BEANS AND PEAS FOR COOKING.

THESE, when properly cooked, make a splendid substitute for green vegetables; are largely used on ship-board, and would be a valuable addition to the table in up-country districts where vegetables are scarce. The

Peas should be soaked for twelve hours, then put on with cold water, and boiled slowly till soft, add a little butter and sugar, and it will be difficult to distinguish them from fresh pulled green peas.

Blue Peas, for boiling, *8d. per quart; 12s. to 14s. per bushel.*

White Haricot Beans, for boiling, *9d. per quart; 17s. 6d. per bushel.*

HEDGE SEEDS.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Maclura Aurantiaca*).

10s. per lb.

THIS is a deciduous shrub or tree, bearing short, sharp thorns, and bright green leaves. It is not really an orange, not even remotely allied to it, and its botanical name is *Maclura Aurantiaca*, under which it has long been sold by nurserymen as an ornamental shrub—an appellation it can justly lay claim to. The plant is a native of Northern America, and forms a dense scrub, in what was formerly the territory of the Osage Indians, whence the name by which it is popularly known. The peculiar advantage of this plant lies in its adaptability for warmer climates than would suit the hawthorn, whilst it is perfectly at home in cool and elevated districts. Under equal conditions of soil, the Osage orange will grow stronger and faster than the hawthorn, and we estimate the difference as about equal to one year in four. This is no inconsiderable gain; but there is still another point in its favour, and that is the greater distance apart at which it may be planted, thus involving a saving of plants. In

planting double rows of hawthorn quick, we would set the plants eighteen inches apart if the soil were good, and proportionately closer in soil of inferior quality. In good soil, two feet apart would be close enough for the *Maclura*, and eighteen inches in inferior soil. We are speaking now of the distance from plant to plant in the rows; the rows themselves should be, if of hawthorn, from a foot to fifteen inches apart; the Osage Orange, from eighteen inches or more, according to the soil and the object of the planter. From what we have seen of the growth of this plant, we can easily conceive the possibility of forming in deep land a strong, stiff hedge, twelve to fifteen feet in height. On stations, yards might be enclosed by such hedges, for they would grow with great vigour on old sheep camps, or on land that had been heavily manured in other ways. It also makes a good shade tree. In stiff soils the land should be trenched two spits, whether the object be shade trees or hedges.

Broom, "Cape"
6s. per lb.

Kangaroo Thorn
6s. per lb.

Prickly Acacia
6s. per lb.

Miniature Calendar for the Farm.

TO save space and avoid repetition, the reader, desirous of understanding the intention and meaning of the variety of type, or letters, in which the names of the various objects of culture are printed, is respectfully requested to refer to the explanation given in the introduction to the "KITCHEN GARDEN MINIATURE CALENDAR," page 8, until he becomes familiar with their precise indications. The necessity for economising space will, we trust, be appreciated by our friends. It was only after long and earnest consideration that we decided to add this new feature to our

Catalogue. But having so determined, it became necessary to condense the information as much as possible consistent with utility. We confidently hope that we have succeeded in our purpose, and that after the reader has mastered the key to the novel system we have adopted, he will fully approve of its brevity.

N.B.--To be more pointed, instead of the word "Onion" (in the explanation referred to) read—No. 1, MAIZE; No. 2, MAIZE; No. 3, *maize*; No. 4, *maize*.

JANUARY.

If all things favour: CABBAGE, TURNIP, *rape*, maize, rye, *sorghums* and millets, CARROTS, *parsnips*, BUCKWHEAT, swedes, cape barley (for green fodder).

FEBRUARY.

Same as last month, with MANGOLDS, CAPE BARLEY (for green fodder), LUCERNE, CLOVER, and *grass seeds*, POTATOES (plant).

MARCH.

CABBAGE, SWEDES, TURNIPS, RAPE, MANGOLDS, CAPE BARLEY (for green fodder), RYE, PARSNIPS, CARROTS, CLOVER, LUCERNE, PASTURE GRASSES.

APRIL.

WHEAT, OATS, RYE, ENGLISH BARLEY, CAPE BARLEY (for fodder or grain), peas, VETCHES, ONIONS (in beds for transplanting in the field in July or August, to get very large bulbs), CLOVER, LUCERNE, PASTURE GRASSES, RAPE, OPIUM POPPY, FLAX.

MAY.

PEAS, TARES OR VETCHES, *broad beans*, onions, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, ENGLISH and CAPE BARLEY (for grain), *pasture grasses*, onions, rape, OPIUM POPPY, FLAX.

JUNE.

PEAS, *tares or vetches*, BROAD BEANS, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY (English and Cape for grain crop), *tares or vetches*, CABBAGE, RYE, rape, *opium poppy*, FLAX.

JULY.

Wheat, OATS, BARLEYS, BROAD BEANS, peas, tares, ONIONS (except in cold districts), CABBAGE, rye, onions (transplant from beds sown in April), *potatoes* (plant in warm districts), opium poppy, flax.

AUGUST.

ONIONS, ONIONS (transplant from beds sown in April), MANGOLDS, SUGAR BEET, SWEDES, *lucerne*, clover, *grasses*, pumpkins, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, broad beans, turnips, POTATOES (plant), COUCH GRASS, *cabbage*.

SEPTEMBER.

ONIONS, MAIZE, MILLETS, SWEDES, MANGOLDS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, PUMPKINS, MELONS, turnips, *buckwheat*, LUCERNE, CLOVER, *grasses*, POTATOES (plant), SUGAR BEET, COUCH GRASS, cabbage, *flax*.

OCTOBER.

MAIZE, MILLETS, PUMPKINS, MELONS, BUCKWHEAT, *carrots*, mangolds, swedes, turnips, *parsnips*, COUCH GRASS, cabbage, *flax*.

NOVEMBER.

MAIZE, MILLETS, PUMPKINS, MELONS, MANGOLDS, SUGAR BEET, swedes, turnips, carrots cabbage, BUCKWHEAT.

DECEMBER.

MAIZE, SORGHUMS and MILLETS, carrots, parsnips, BUCKWHEAT, Cape barley (to cut green), rye (to cut green), *mangolds*, pumpkins, melons.

USEFUL TABLES.—Showing quantities required per acre and weight per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.		Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick	2 bushels	60 lb.	Sorghum (for grain or		
Buckwheat	2 to 3 "	50 "	sugar)	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	40 lb.
Peas, Field	2 "	60 "	Sorghum (for green fod-		
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "	der, broadcast) ..	1 "	40 "
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 "	Planter's Friend (for		
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 "	grain or sugar) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	60 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "	Planter's Friend (for		
Perennial Ryegrass ..	2 "	20 "	green fodder, broad-		
Oats	2 to 3 "	40 "	cast)	1 "	60 "
Barley	2 to 3 "	50 "	Lucerne, broadcast ..	20 lbs.	60 "
Rye	2 to 3 "	60 "	Carrot	6 "	
Tares or Vetches ..	1 "	60 "	Chicory	4 to 5 lb.	
Ribgrass	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	60 "	Cabbage, Field ..	2 lb.	
Flax (for sowing for seed)	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	60 "	Turnip	3 to 4 lb.	
Flax (for fibre) ..	3 "	60 "	Turnip, Swede ..	3 to 4 "	
			Mangel Wurzel ..	5 to 6 "	

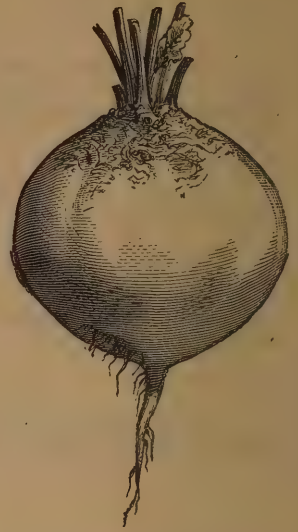
NOTE.—The quantities should be judiciously diminished when sown early—that is, when sown before, or early in, the month recommended as the right one to sow, or if the land be very rich, except in the case of hay crops. The quantities, in all cases, may be increased for poor land, or for late sowing.



YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL



WHITE FIELD TURNIP



ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.



THE marked improvement made in the pastoral lands of the colony, during the last few years, have vastly increased the demand for Grass and other agricultural seeds.

We now annually dispose of many thousands of bushels of Prairie Grass, which was introduced to the general public only some fifteen years ago, and sent out in very small packets.

Rye Grass and Cocksfoot were then little known to our farmers and graziers, but are now amongst our leading grasses, and are largely cultivated.

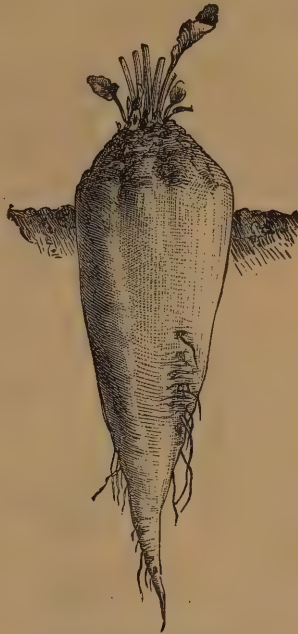
The past season's trade in Colonial Lucerne was something unprecedented; the demand for Turnip, Mangel, and other agricultural seeds has also largely increased, which indicates that our agriculturalists are now becoming alive to the importance of improving the productive power of their land, by more careful and improved husbandry.

We have made special provision for the further increase of this branch of our business, and possess all cleaning appliances necessary for the production of a first-class article, as quality has always been with us the first consideration.

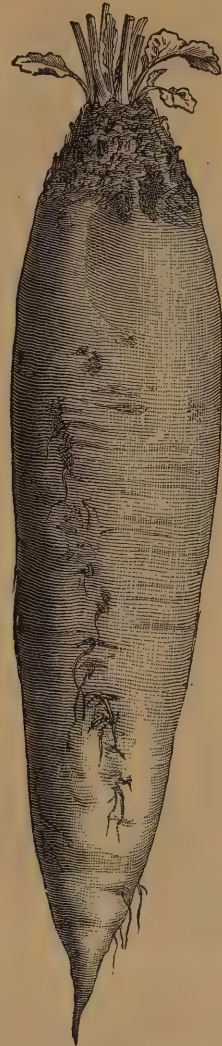
The quotations made are not binding for more than one month after date of publication; but we will at all times be glad to make special quotations, and send samples, when desired to do so.



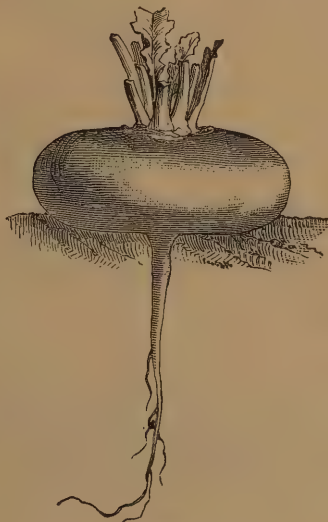
CHICORY



SILESIAN SUGAR BEET



MAMMOTH LONG RED
MANGEL WURZEL



WHITE STUBBLE TURNIP

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

PRICE LIST OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

	s. d.		s. d.
BEANS—		MANGEL WURZEL—	
Heligoland, or Tick. .. per bush.	10	Long Red per lb.	2 6
BUCKWHEAT	15 0	Globe, Orange	2 6
CABBAGE—		„ Yellow	2 6
Large Drumhead per lb.	5 0	PARSLEY, (for Sheep)	3 0
Robinson's Champion Ox.. ..	6 0	PEAS, (Field)	
CARROT—		Grey or Partridge per bush.	6 0
White Belgian	6 0	Blue Field per bush.	12s. to 14 0
Large Altringham	6 0	PUMPKIN—	
CHICORY—		Mammoth Cattle per lb.	5 0
Large-rooted	3 6	Gramma „	10 0
CLOVERS AND LUCERNE—		RAPE, (for Sowing)	1 0
White per lb.	1 6	RYE, (for Green Fodder) .. per bush.	7 6
Perennial Red or Cow-grass ..	1 6	SORGHUM—	
Scarlet	1 6	Planter's Friend per lb.	0 6
Alsyke	2 6	Saccharatum	0 6
Lucerne, Colonial	1 4	Imphee	
Lucerne, imported	1		
FLAX (for Sowing) per lb.	1 0	TARES or VETCHES—	
GRASSES—		Golden } per bush.	14 0
Prairie Grass per bush.	6 0	Black } or according to market.	
Rye Grass, Perennial	8 6	TOBACCO—	
Rye Grass, Italian	12 6	Connecticut per oz.	3 6
Rib Grass per lb.	1 6	Havana, very fine	3 6
Timothy Grass	1 4	Kentucky	3 6
Couch Grass	2 6	Virginian	3 6
Crested Dogtail	2 0	TURNIP (Field varieties)	
Cocksfoot, per lb. 1/3, per bush.	14 0	Skirving's Purple Top Swede, per lb.	3 6
Fescue, hard per lb.	1 6	East Lothian „	3 6
Fescue, Sheep's	1 6	Emperor Green	3 6
Fescue, Meadow	1 6	Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen ..	3 6
Foxtail Meadow	2 0	Green „	3 6
Meadow Grass, Wood	1 6	Scotch Yellow	3 6
Meadow Grass, Smooth	1 6	White Pomeranian Globe	3 6
Meadow Grass, Rough	1 6	Seed Oats, Barley, and Wheat—prices according	
Sainfoin	3 6	to market.	
Sweet Vernal	2 6		
MELON (Cattle) per lb.	8 0		

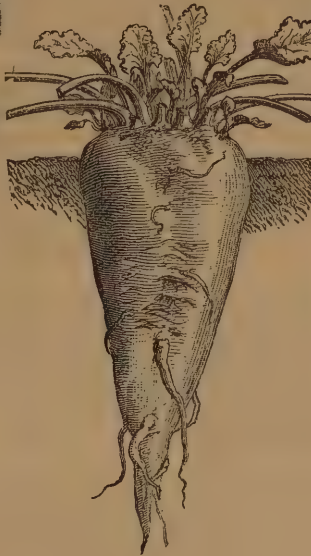
Special quotations
for large parcels.

A reduction made on large parcels.

The above are subject to the fluctuations of the market value. We will be happy to send special quotations and samples to any of our customers requiring a parcel.



IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET



VILMORIN'S SUGAR BEET



PURPLE TOP SWEDE TURNIP

FODDER PASTURE GRASSES.

(Graminiaceæ.)

Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*).—The cocksfoot grass succeeds well in all kinds of soils, including heavy and binding clays. It is already in much esteem, both as a fodder and a pasture grass, throughout Australia and New Zealand. Under the name of Orchard-grass in the United States of America, it is well known and highly appreciated for its superior fattening qualities, as well as for its great productiveness under ordinary, and less than ordinarily favourable conditions of soil and season. In fair seasons it will furnish four to five heavy cuttings as green fodder; while, as a pasture grass, it may be placed among the first class. It will succeed in forest land under tree shade, or in open shadeless country. Except in our coldest districts, it may be sown from March to September, and in these, only in the months named; two bushels will be ample seed for an acre.

Couch (*Cynodon dactylon*).—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and, as a summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. During the very severe and prolonged droughts experienced since the beginning of 1875, it has been shown that runs in the old settled districts, on which couch predominated, maintained their ordinary quota of stock, without exhibiting more than the average death rate, whilst on neighbouring runs poorly furnished with it the deaths, from weakness and starvation, ranged from a fourth to one-half, and even in some instances to more than half their

respective complements. In South Australia and in Victoria, many of the graziers, having learned its value, are establishing couch on their pasture lands to the utmost of their power, convinced that, by its aid in times of drought, they will be in less danger of having their stock decimated than if they relied upon the ordinary grasses and herbs, whether natural or introduced. Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. According to the reliable testimony of Roxburgh, this grass is by far the most common and useful one known in India, where it is called Doab and Durbha, grows throughout the year, dry or not dry, and "constitutes at least three-fourths of the horse and cattle food." Couch is also valued as a pasture grass over large tracts of America, where it is called Bermuda grass. The Italians manufacture what is known among them as *Mellago graminis* from the stolons, or underground stems, of this grass. September is the best month to sow in districts where winter frosts are usual, autumn answering better where there is less cold. Forty pounds per acre may be sown, but very much less will suffice, as the plants spread rapidly, and root over a wide space in a very short time.

Crested Dogstail (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—A favourite and valuable grass, already naturalised in a few localities, especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficiently robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures to the extent of about one-fourth. It is not obnoxious to other grasses or pasture plants. Sow in early autumn.

Fescue—meadow (*Festuca elatior*, var. *pratensis*).—Suitable either for successive culture as a fodder crop, green or dry; and also excellent for permanent pastures on land of open texture and fertile. On rich loamy land there is no better or more productive pasture grass; but on poor clay it will not thrive as a pasture grass, though, even there, with culture, it will yield heavy crops of hay and green fodder, for which, in good seasons, it will afford several cuttings. Two bushels may be used for sowing an acre.

Fescue—sheep's (*Festuca ovina*).—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and highland districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry seasons fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over seeding. Sow in autumn.

Fescue—hard (*Festuca ovina*, var. *duriuscula*).—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soils of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious as well as hardy. It should, therefore, be employed as an ingredient in forming permanent pastures where the land is of the character named.

Fescue—red or creeping (*Festuca ovina*, var. *rubra*).—Another variety of the sheep fescue having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures. All the fescues should be sown in autumn, but may also be sown in early spring. Until recently these two varieties were always recorded as species, but we have followed the best recognized authorities of the day in placing them as we have done.

Foxtail—meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*).—Already well known here. It should form a principal ingredient in all permanent pastures. It is a better fattening grass than cocksfoot, though it takes a year or two longer to reach perfection. It must, however, not be sown on land of a very dry nature; but such land as suits clover, which should be sown with it, will answer well for it. For both, the land should contain a good percentage of lime, or its equivalent. In all respects this is a splendid grass for all but our warmest districts; and even in these, with attention and care in selecting a site, it may be successfully established. Sow in autumn for preference. This grass is good as a fodder and hay, as well as pasture, for which purpose two bushels per acre should be sown.



TIMOTHY GRASS

MEADOW FESCUE

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Meadow Grass—common or smooth (*Poa pratensis*).—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf and prefers sand or loam, to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures. Stands drought reasonably well. Sow in autumn and winter.

Meadow Grass—wood (*Poa memorialis*).—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; but desirable as an ingredient in pastures.

Meadow Grass—rough (*Poa trivialis*).—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. This poa is also well adapted for hay, for which purpose sow two and a-half to three bushels to the acre in autumn. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at *any time* when the soil is in suitable condition, and the weather favourable.

Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*).—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year when there is a fair amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year, of many tons each. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious contents than the much-valued perennial rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears well, traffic of all kinds. It will give best results, as a pasture grass, on somewhat humid soil; but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. The best time to sow is about March; but it will succeed at any season provided it meets favourable weather afterwards. The same attention to seed selection, and also to prevent premature seeding, as we recommend respecting rye-grass, is required to secure the successful establishment of prairie grass, either in the field as a fodder crop, or on pasture land. This grass is rapidly spreading, by spontaneous or casual means, over the whole of Australia—a fact confirmatory of its adaptability to our climate.

Rye Grass—perennial (*Lolium perenne*).—Perennial Rye Grass has long enjoyed popularity in this and the neighbouring colonies as a pasture grass. Its merits are first-class, not so much on account of its richness in nutritious properties, as for its growth very early in Spring—or rather, Winter—before others make any move, and pastures are at the worst, for its power of growing under stock or other traffic, its success in any kind of soil, and for the facility which it possesses for reproducing itself, as well as for spreading to areas adjacent to those in which it was first sown. It will grow well in company with couch; and its new or spring growth commences just as that grass ceases to be relished. Under these circumstances, it must be considered one of the most important of all the pasture grasses yet introduced. It is one of the few grasses that may be sown at any time. It is also a capital nurse for helping to establish other grasses of superior lasting, productive, and nutritive qualities, but which are less easily established and less apt to spontaneous distribution.

Rye Grass—Italian (*Lolium perenne*, var. *Italicum*).—This variety was introduced to England so recently as 1831, and there, in some soils, it is said to spring earlier, to be preferred by stock, and to be superior in verdure and luxuriance. It may be known from the species by the position of the young leaves, which are folded up, while those of the other are rolled together; the seeds are also lighter and more bearded. Probably, where the land is rich, and where green fodder is the desideratum, this variety is preferable to the species. Longer experience in its growth is required before it should have the preference for pastures, as, in this colony, experience has shown that it is less lasting, often proving but annual. Care should be taken, in sowing either of these grasses, to sow only seed saved from plants at least two years established; and, also, to prevent the plants from seeding during the first season. For this purpose the scythe may be used as often as seen to be necessary; or it may be eaten off by light stock, when the land is firm enough to allow the herbage to be bitten off, without dragging the plants out by the roots. We devote special attention to the securing of seeds of the rye-grasses from thoroughly established plantations. Some botanists place the Italian variety as a distinct species, and so it has previously appeared in our lists, but is now placed as a variety in deference to the best contemporary authority.



RIB GRASS

RYE GRASS

SMOOTH STALKED MEADOW

COCKSFOOT

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Sweet-scented Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is a lasting grass, and liked by cattle; but is not considered to be rich in nutritious properties. It is worth trial as an ingredient, on a limited scale, for permanent pastures.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*).—A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soils it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, along with other grasses, for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. It is, perhaps, the most largely cultured of any grass in the United States of America. It reaches perfection in the second year of its growth, while the Meadow Foxtail requires four years to do so. Sow in autumn and spring. Thirty pounds is ample seed for an acre.

Buffalo Grass (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this list as it is valuable for pastures on certain soils; and roots can be supplied in any quantity. They will grow freely after long carriage. It will grow on the most barren soils either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is only here locally known as Buffalo Grass—the true grass of that name being quite a different looking plant, growing seven feet high, and, in some degree, resembling the growth of maize. However, it is a valuable drought-enduring, nutritious, and permanent grass. It is also much esteemed both here, in Victoria, and Queensland for lawns, edgings, and grass-plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart in autumn or spring.

For prices see priced list, page 38.

FODDER & PASTURE HERBS, &c.

(FABACEÆ.)

CLOVER (WHITE)

Trifolium repens)

The common white clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near water-courses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. It will bear stock traffic and over-stocking as well as the most tenacious grasses. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. In the rich flats of the coast districts, this clover grows so luxuriantly in spring, that it destroys most of the grasses, and thus, when drought and heat destroy the foliage, the ground is left bare, and people sometimes object to it on this ground; but the objection is scarcely just, when it is shown that this feature is confined to very small and rich areas of any run, and that the spontaneous growth would furnish enormous crops of splendid hay, at the mere cost of harvesting, and keeping the stock off it for a few weeks in spring, and at other seasons sufficiently moist for its growth. It should be introduced and encouraged on all runs where there are suitable spots to be found. It will afterwards be gradually distributed by cattle, and establish itself wherever it finds favourable soil and site. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre, if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds, if sown alone.

(FABACEÆ)

CLOVER (ALSIKE)

Trifolium hybridum)

A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. It suits for either pasture or hay where the land is too light and too moist for red clover or lucerne. Sow in September, where the land is permanently moist; otherwise, in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed, for mixing with pasture grasses, will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

(FABACEÆ)

CLOVER (RED PERENNIAL)

Trifolium pratense

An important hay and fodder plant, also known as Cow-grass. It requires rich soil in which there is a good per-centage of lime or its equivalent. Where the soil suits, it would add materially to the value of pastures in our cooler districts. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

(FABACEÆ)

LUCERNE

Medicago sativa

Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and if of a clayey nature should be subsoil drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broadcasting, about 20 lbs of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is between the beginning of March and the middle of May—the sooner after the beginning of March the better, for all districts; and in the cool districts, where frost prevails, it ought not to be sown after that month. September sowing answers quite as well when the spring and summer following are moist and favourable; but, as the rule is the opposite of this, it is safer to sow in autumn, as directed, unless particular circumstances point out the other course.

(CHENOPODIACEÆ)

MANGEL WURZEL OR MANGOLD.

Beta vulgaris

We consider this grand root destined to become the most important of all root crops raised for fodder in this country. It is better adapted for our climate than its great rival, the turnip, while it is certainly superior to it both in quantity and quality of yield, so far as cattle, either for the dairy or any other purpose, are concerned. Even in England, where the culture of the mangold, for fodder, is of comparatively recent introduction, it promises to supersede the long established and very popular culture of the Swede and other kinds of turnip; at any rate, it already rivals them in most of the more important cattle counties. Besides being such an abundant producer, its freedom from the attacks of aphides, and other troubles, so injurious to the turnip in this colony, marks it as peculiarly fitted for culture. It may also be observed that this plant possesses medicinal qualities similar to those of our so much prized Saltbush, which is looked upon as a bar to fluke and other diseases so prevalent in some districts; and on these grounds it has been suggested that the Mangold or some other Beet might be sown on favourable spots over pasture lands, and so naturalised on country destitute of saltbush. For culture as a root crop, the yellow globe and long red varieties are most in favour. Deep culture and good soil are necessary to secure a large yield; but in good seasons a good return can be had from indifferent land, even in heavy clays. September is the proper month to sow. The seed should be steeped for 24 hours, and then mixed with sand, ashes, or light soil, kept moderately moist for a week, or until the hard shell bursts and the radicle appears. Owing to the frequency of dry weather in September and October, beds should be sown at the proper season. These could be kept watered, and the plants would be ready for transplanting in the field as soon as the conditions of land and weather were favourable. Fair crops can also be obtained from sowings made in February and March, and with more certainty than those made in September, but can never reach the enormous yield of the latter, when all things are favourable. About four pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre. In thinning the rows of plants, special care is requisite to "single" them, that is, to see that only one plant is left at each station, as the seed-case contains two seeds, and generally two plants appear where but one is wanted.

(PLANTAGINACEÆ)

RIB GRASS.

Plantago lanceolata

In spring, and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage. Like clover, the foliage dries up in very hot and dry weather; but the roots push again vigorously when rain prevails. It will grow best in loose dry soils, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in autumn; two or three pounds as a mix, or thirty pounds if alone.

(FABACEÆ

TARES OR VETCHES.

Vicia sativa)

Valuable either for hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with barley or rye, these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut; or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. They may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel or a bushel and a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of rye or barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

(BRASSICACEÆ

TURNIP.

Brassica rapa)

Where the soil is of a light, compact, loamy nature, Swedes and other turnips will be found valuable where either sheep or cattle are helped by artificial feeding in winter and early spring. Sow about four pounds of Swede and five pounds of other kinds in September, February, and March. Swedes may be sown in beds and transplanted, as we recommend for mangolds.

 VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

(FABACEÆ

BEAN.

Faba vulgaris)

Sow from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary.

(POLYGONACEÆ

BUCKWHEAT.

Fagopyrum esculentum)

More than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate as this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man, and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

(BRASSICACEÆ

CABBAGE.

Brassica oleracea)

Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is the best for all the large field cabbage required most during winter and early spring. Two pounds and a-half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

(APIACEÆ

CARROT.

Daucus carota)

Sow late in August. It is a valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop, after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the summer or spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time, and having a fair season to grow in.

(ASTERACEÆ

CHICORY.

Chichorium intybus)

In loamy or sandy soils this should be a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this plant, which is perennial. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

(LINACEÆ

FLAX.

Linum usitatissimum)

Flax ought to pay well for culture here on some of our best land. It likes a deep soil, with a porous or drained subsoil. If intended for the production of seed, for oil, &c., one and a-half bushel will be enough; if for fibre, two and a-half bushels should be sown to the acre. Sow in April or May, or in September, preferring the former months, as more certain to succeed.

(GRAMINACEÆ

MAIZE.

Zea Mays)

Too well known to need description, further than to say that there are many varieties, and that cultivators would find it advantageous to pay more attention to choosing their seed than is usually the case. Maize may be sown from August to the end of the year, October and November being the choice if other things suit. For green fodder, maize may be sown up to March. Of the large kinds one peck would sow about two acres; of the less robust growing, more seed would be needed according to the habit of growth.

(CUCURBITACEÆ

MELON (CATTLE).

Cucumis Citrullus)

The preserving, or cattle melon is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of fair depth, it will yield heavily even in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. One pound of seeds will sow several acres.

(GRAMINACEÆ

MILLET OR SORGHO (SORGHUM). *Andropogon saccharatus*)

It is not easy to understand why this class of cereals has not, before now, become popular amongst us. In America the culture of several kinds has within the last ten or twelve years reached to one of the largest dimensions. They are all peculiarly adapted to our clime, and when their value becomes generally known, as it ought long ago to have been, we can scarcely imagine an object of greater value to the farmer, seeing that every part of the plant is valuable. Syrup, with sugar, beer, or spirits, is largely made from sorgho stalks; while the grain is fit for every purpose that other grains are put to, whether for bread, distillation, horse, pig, or poultry. As green fodder it can vie with any crop, either for bulk or quality. Sow for main crop from September to December, soaking the seeds for forty-eight hours. One peck will be ample for an acre. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one and a-half bushels, broadcast; the larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way.

Imphee
Sorgho (black seed)
Planter's Friend

Common
Broom, &c.

(FABACEÆ

PEA (FIELD).

Pisum sativum)

Sow in April, May, or June. One and a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast. Worthy attention, as being well suited to the clime; while both seed and straw are valuable.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

(CUCURBITACEÆ)

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita Pepo)

The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned ; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be sub-soiled as well as ploughed ; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will go a long way, but abundance should be sown to provide against loss by insects, though, in this case thinning will be necessary, unless insects thin the plants sufficiently. The variety known as “ Gramma,” or Portmanteau, is the favourite fodder pumpkin in the Hunter River district.

(BRASSICACEÆ)

RAPE.

Brassica oleracea var. Napus)

Worthy of trial for winter cattle fodder ; requires same culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy, and also, as the crop, if not required for green fodder, can be allowed to run to seed for oil and oil-cake. It may either be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three pounds to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

OTHER FIELD SEEDS.

Corn or Grain.

Wheat
Rye
Oats
Barley

Worthy of Field Culture.

Poppy
Tobacco
Sunflower
Onion



GRASS SEEDS

FOR

PERMANENT PASTURE AND FATTENING PADDOCKS.

Instructions for Laying Down Pasture Lands.

Preparation of Land and Sowing.—The land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and *covered* with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Time to Sow.—Early Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there will then be plenty of time for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one. Do not let March and April pass if you mean to sow.

Rolling.—If the land be naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing, but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or even later.

Sowing with a Grain Crop.—In some parts it is the common method, in laying down pasture, to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and especially unsuited to this country. The grasses, being cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus, the pasture is *never* so good when sown *with* or *after* a grain crop as when following a root crop, or on clean new land.

Don't Seed New Pastures.—The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed, and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character. This caution is doubly necessary in the case of spring sowing, or between April and October, as some of the grasses would push for seed directly, instead of establishing a firm root growth.

Cut or Feed Off with Cattle.—Where it is convenient, the ground should be mown as soon as there is sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because of their light weight, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures in order to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long; yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to **COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND TO CATCH THE DEW.**

SOWING GRASSES WITHOUT CUTIVATION.

We are often asked if grasses can be sown profitably in this way, and our answer always is, that success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, though not impossible; but, as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plant will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it to establish itself before summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as, if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the soil, and thus perish unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan:—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist; if necessary, the operation may be repeated.

Table No. 1.—For Pasture or Fattening Paddocks. For Ordinary Soils.

	lbs.	
Perennial Rye Grass.....	15	This mixture is admirably adapted for sowing a fattening paddock near the home station. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend this mixture to Dairy Farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with this mixture will be found worth fifty acres of native pasture. Plough deep and often, until the ground is thoroughly prepared, and you will have astonishing results. The Lucerne and Clover should be omitted where the land is not suited for their growth— <i>i.e.</i> , calcareous—or a good top-dressing of lime can be applied.
Prairie Grass.....	5	
Rib Grass	4	
English Grasses in Mixture..	7	
Lucerne	5	
White and Red Clover.....	4	
Sufficient for 1 acre....	40	

Cost per acre, at present market rates, 34s.

Table No. 2.—For Pasture or Fattening Paddock, for Dairy Purposes on rich land, suitable for the colder parts of the Colony.

Perennial Rye Grass	lbs. 20	This table is recommended by a gentleman who has given much study to the most suitable varieties of Grasses. White Clover spreads with wonderful rapidity in the colder districts; hence the scant supply named in our table.
Cocksfoot	6	
Prairie Grass	5	
Rib Grass	1½	
Mixed English Grasses	5	
Lucerne	4	
White Dutch Clover } if land suits {	0½	
Red Clover	3	
Sufficient for 1 acre	45	

Cost per acre, at present market rates, 33s.

Table No. 3.—For Laying Down Newly Cleared Land, Stations, and Improving Pasture.

Perennial Rye Grass	lbs. 20
Prairie Grass	5
Mixed Grasses	6
Cocksfoot	4
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover (where the land suits)	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Cost per acre, at present market rates, 27s.

Table No. 4.—A Cheaper Mixture for Extensive Sowing on Large Areas.

Perennial Rye Grass	lbs. 30
Prairie Grass	5
Perennial Red Clover	3
„ White Clover	2
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

Cost per acre, at present market rates, 20s.

See our remarks on previous page on “SOWING GRASSES WITHOUT CULTIVATION.”

FLOWERING SHRUBS, INDIGENOUS TO AUSTRALIA.

We have a first-class assortment of the above, including our charming “Native Rose,” “Epacris,” or “Native Fuschia,” &c. Price—Twelve Varieties, 6s.

NEW SOUTH WALES HARDWOOD TIMBER TREES

Arranged by T. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached. Those of New South Wales have, as a rule, a reputation in these respects superior to those of similar species in the other Australian colonies. This superiority has been noticed more particularly in tougher and closer packed tissues. So much is this the case that, for some particular purposes, such timbers as Ironbark and Blue Gum have to be obtained from New South Wales for use in Victoria, although both species are common there. Amongst other peculiarly valuable properties possessed by our timbers, for such purposes as bridges, jetties, or any other buildings where strong timber may be used, not the least is the valuable quality of difficult ignition, and lack of inflammability.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties, which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

As a fuel, both for domestic and industrial purposes, the wood, natural and carbonized, of some species is superior to most others, and for steam purposes some, as Ironbark and Box, are only inferior to coal.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in New South Wales in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species:—

- White Gum** (*EUCALYPTUS HÆMASTOMA*). Yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. 30s. per lb.
- Blue Gum, Common Parramatta** (*E. ROSTRATA*, B). Used in shipbuilding for knees, beams, and some kinds of planking. A very durable wood, will last well as posts in the ground; inferior fuel. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Grey Gum or Red Gum** (*E. TERETICORNIS*). A very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- Blue Gum like the Flooded Gum** (*E. EUGENOIDES*). Used in ship-building; is the best wood for felloes in wheels; very durable; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.
- Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark** (*E. SIDEROPHLOIA*). The most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required, even shingles of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames, by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill-work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam-engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 40s. per lb.

Common Ironbark (*E. PANICULATA*, var., *MACROPHYLLA*). For most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in colour. 150 feet. 40s. per lb.

Small-Leaved or She-Ironbark (*E. PANICULATA*, var., *MICROPHYLLA*). The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature much more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of the other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 40s. per lb.

Stringybark (*E. OBLIQUA*). The best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.

Blackbutt (*E. PILULARIS*). Wood like stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars of this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Yellow Blackbutt (*E. OBTUSIFOLIA*). Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.

Common Box (*E. HEMIPHLOIA*). A hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as posts or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark (*E. AMYGDALINA*). A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringybark, but the tree is an acre larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is a bad wood for domestic fuel, but is a first-rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Black Box (*E. BICOLOR*). A highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all the purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Bastard Box (*E. BICOLOR VERA*). The largest timber tree of Cumberland county; a good timber for palings and sawn stuff. In other districts this tree is known as Native Ash, or Mountain Ash.

Woollybutt (*E. LONGIFOLIA*). An average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; it is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Bloodwood (*E. CORYMBOSA*). A very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like; it is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 30s. per lb.

Swamp Mahogany (*E. ROBUSTA*). A good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

Apple Tree (*ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA*). A light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As a fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.

Turpentine (*SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA*). One of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fires alive. It is also peculiar as a timber which that very destructive worm the Cobra or Torredo will not penetrate; consequently, it is the most suited for piles for jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.

Tea Tree (*MELALEUCA STYPHELOIDES*). A small tree; the wood is very easily worked; imperishable even in wet soils or as piles in water. It is used in turnery, and is a good domestic fuel. 60 to 80 feet.

MELALEUCA (SPECIES). There are several species of this genus, all known as "Tea Tree," the woods of which are much alike in most particulars. They are remarkable as containing in their leaves a large quantity of an essential oil, resembling the cajepout oil of commerce. All will take a fine polish and burn well.

The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country, all belonging to the class termed the Gum family. The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as oaks, though not allied to the quercus. The following species are the most used:—

Wianamatta Forest Oak (CASUARINA TORULOSA). Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clean white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. per lb.

Forest Oak (C. TENUISSIMA). Timber like the last, used for the same purposes, and also for staves for tubs, buckets, and small casks. 50 to 60 feet. 20s. per lb.

Diamond Oak (C. STRICTA). More tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. per lb.

Swamp Oak (C. QUADRIVALVIS). Fuel, Shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (*Tasmanian Blue Gum*). 15s. per lb.

In the once despised gum tree (*Eucalyptus*) it has been discovered that qualities exist which place it transcendently above ALL other plants, in hygienic importance.

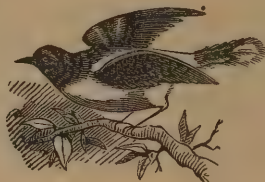
By its means large tracts of the very richest land will be made available in many parts of the world. In India, and other parts of Southern Asia, vast areas are left without culture or occupation, overrun with jungle and forest, and totally unfit for man's abode on account of their malaria-producing character. Already has the malaria-destroying exhalations of *Eucalyptus globulus* been practically proved beyond a doubt in Europe, Africa, and America. It is confidently stated that in the fatal Roman Pontine Marshes, and the no less fatal swamps of Lombardy and other parts of Italy, the *Eucalyptus globulus* has rendered localities healthy in which to sleep a single night was all but certain death before its introduction.

In America, the Gum Tree is being most extensively planted with the view of making uninhabitable districts healthy. In fact, so ample are the proofs of its efficacy that millions of malarious acres in all parts of the globe, where the climate suits it, will within a few years be planted with "Blue Gum."

Eucalyptus globulus has already become noted in all temperate climes as "THE FEVER TREE," and certain it is that it truly deserves the name. Doubtless other species of *Eucalyptus* possess the same beneficial property, but *globulus* is the only one which has yet been so abundantly tested by practical trial.

It is the easiest of the tribe to rear, and develops from the seedling into the tree with great rapidity. So great has become the demand from Europe and America for seed that the forests of Tasmania are threatened with annihilation in order to collect it.

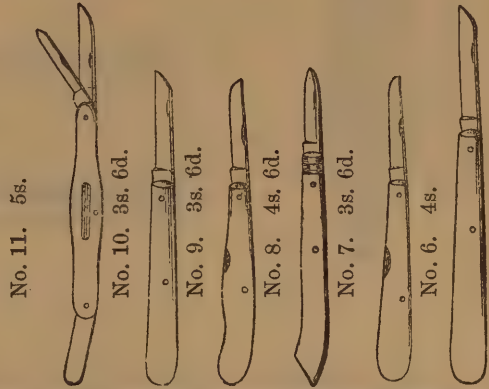
We have now a fine stock, and can quote at moderate price for a large parcel.



Garden Implements and Requisites.

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.
(Buckhorn Handles.)

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.
(White Handles.)



The above **Knives** are of the best manufacture, and are well-known in every Horticultural establishment in England. When ordering, please state number marked above.

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings

Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common

Saucers, 3 to 12 inch

Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch

„ French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch

„ black, sizes

„ Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch

Garden Trowels, plain and fancy, all sizes

Metallic Garden Labels.—This is found to be a much more permanent and neat method of marking plants than the ordinary wooden label, more especially for out-door collections. Price, from 3s. to 5s. per 100.

Indelible Ink, for writing on Zino Labels, 1s. per bottle.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets,
2s. 6d. per pair

with cuff, 2s. per pair

Ladies', for the flower
garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair

Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable,
1s. 6d. per lb.

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

The above useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide is so necessary. The Syringe applies either of those compounds with a great saving of labour, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

The roses with each syringe are of three different sizes, namely—the straight jet, and the coarse and fine spreading sizes.

The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

WOOD GARDEN LABELS.



No. 1, 10s. 6d. 12 inch Barrel.



No. 1½, 15s.



No. 3, 20s.



No. 4, 22s. 18 inch Barrel.

Flower Sticks, in bundles of one dozen, painted green. It may seem strange that we can import these simple articles and supply them to our customers cheaper than they can be made in the colony, but such is the fact, as will be seen from the undermentioned quotations:—

1	foot long, per bundle of one dozen..	3d.	2½	feet long, per bundle of one dozen..	9d.
1½	" " " " " "	4d.	3	" " " " " "	1s.
2	" " " " " "	6d.			

Wood Garden Labels, painted ready for use, in bundles of 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; 9-inch, 2s. 6d. per 100; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

Tye's Patent Hyacinth Glasses.—These Glasses are of the improved shape, of various colours, and are suitable not only for growing Hyacinths, but are also very handsome drawing-room ornaments. The best quality are richly gilt or coloured with elegant designs. Price, 36s. to 60s. per dozen.

Hyacinth Glasses (old shape).—Common glass, in three colours, 18s. per dozen.

Pooley's Tobacco Powder.—For the cure of blight and other diseases on plants. Should be dusted over the plants either by means of a *distributor* or through a muslin cloth, so as to cover lightly the affected part with the powder. If this is done when the plants are damp, and in the morning, so much the better. If the plants are tender, syringe the leaves the evening after application; this will wash off the powder and leave the plants in a thoroughly clean state. Small tins, 1s. 6d. each; Large, 3s. 6d.



Gishurst Compound.

This preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange tree is so liable ; and it has been found effectual in arresting the progress of scale and coccus, and promoting a free and healthy growth of the tree. The large and increasing demand for it by our most prominent Orange Growers is a sufficient criterion as to its utility. It is very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies.

1 lb. Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
3 lb. „	...	...	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
12 lb. „	...	...	...	...	...	14s. 0d.



FOWLER'S GARDENERS' INSECTICIDE,

FOR

DESTROYING AND PREVENTING INSECTS, BLIGHTS, AND MILDEWS INFESTING PLANTS AND TREES, BROWN AND WHITE SCALE, RED SPIDER, THRIP, MEALY BUG, AMERICAN BLIGHT, MILDEW, GREEN, BLUE, AND BLACK FLY, ANTS, GRUBS, CATERPILLARS, &c.,

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY TO THE MOST DELICATE PLANT!

Thoroughly effectual in destroying and preventing, as it kills both insects and ova.

Perfectly safe—for it does not injure or stain the foliage of the most delicate plant, nor, generally, the bloom, even when not cleaned off with water.

Easily and cleanly applied, even by inexperienced help, by dipping, syringing, sponging, or as winter dressing.

At one strength—1 oz. to 6 oz. to a gallon of water—suitable for all insects and all plants.

To improve the appearance of foliage, and to strengthen and invigorate the plant.

PRICE 1s. 6d. & 3s. PER JAR.

SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON EACH JAR.

FLOWER SEEDS.

PLAIN cultural directions will be found appended at the end of this List, by following which our friends will succeed in raising any of the numerous favourites mentioned below ; and, by judicious selection, secure a fine show of bloom throughout the entire season.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.—H., hardy annuals; H.H., half-hardy annuals; H.P. hardy perennials; T.P., tender perennials; H.B., hardy biennials; T.B., tender biennials; S. Spring; A., Autumn.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which the plant is in bloom: the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

Packets of Flower Seeds forwarded, Post Free, at the following rates:—

12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; hardy sorts for Autumn or Spring planting	...	3s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; hardy and half-hardy sorts, extra choice	...	6s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; Biennials and Perennials, hardy sorts	...	6s.
12 Varieties of Flower Seeds ; Biennials and Perennials, tender variety	...	12s.

	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
1 <i>Abronia umbellata</i> ...	H.H.	S.	11 to 4	6
Beautiful trailer, with rosy verberna-like flowers.				
2 <i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , rose	H.	S.	11 to 4	12
Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers, which if cut before fully expanded, will retain their colour for twelve months.				
3 <i>Adonis Vernalis</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
4 <i>æstivalis</i> Flos...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	15
Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage ; a desirable annual.				
5 <i>Ageratum</i> , imperial dwarf, blue ..	...	H.	A.S.	1 to 12
Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting ; in this colony are perennials.				
6 <i>Alonsoa Warscewiczii</i>	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers ; by cuttings or seed.				



GLOBE AMARANTH

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
7	<i>Alyssum Maritimum</i> (sweet) ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	12
8	<i>saxatile</i> ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 5	9

We cannot speak too highly of the sweet Alyssum. When sown as an edging, is one of the best, and flowers six months in the year, bears innumerable trusses, like miniature candy-tuft, and the flowers are delicately perfumed; as often as it is cut down it will spring again from the root.

9	<i>Amaranthus, tricolor...</i>	H.	S.	10 to 4	24
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Red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beautiful tropical-coloured foliage.

10	<i>Amaranthus, salicifolius</i>	H.	S.	10 to 4	36
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The plant is of pyramidal form; height, 2½ to 3 ft., branching close to the ground. The leaves, which are beautifully undulated, change during the earlier stages of their growth, from a green to a bronzy green shade of colour; they are from 5 to 7 inches long, by about a quarter of an inch wide, and have a beautiful drooping habit. When the plant has stopped growing, the leaves at the end of the branches change to a bright orange red colour, forming magnificent bright-coloured plumes of most elegant appearance. It succeeds admirably in our climate. 6d. per packet.

11	<i>Aquilegia glandulosa,</i> blue ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	24
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12	<i>Asters, China (pæony</i> flowered) ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
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13	<i>perfection, various</i>	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
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14	<i>quilled German,</i> various ...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	12
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Most beautiful annuals of varied colour, about twelve to eighteen inches; the flowers are produced in clusters, and resemble the Chrysanthemum in shape; in the colder parts of the colony this plant should succeed well; the seeds require some trouble to get up; should be sown in boxes, and transplanted in Spring.

15	<i>Auricula, choice mixed</i>	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
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An old English favourite, which does not seem to be at home here.

16	<i>Anemone, mixed</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 9	12
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A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed; of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires soft soil, well drained.

17	<i>Antirrhinum majus, tall</i> variety ...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
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18	<i>white, yellow, and</i> <i>crimson striped...</i>	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	18
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GLOBE AMARANTHUS



AMARANTHUS FEATHERED



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
19	Antirrhinum, white, red striped ...	...	H.P. A.S.	8 to 4	18
20	Tom Thumb varieties	H.P. A.S.	8 to 4	12	
	Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spike of flowers; not particular as to soil. The Tom Thumb varieties are highly desirable; flower first season if sown early.				
21	Anagallis Phillipsii, large blue ...	...	H.P. A.S.	9 to 4	6
22	grandiflora Garibaldi, crimson ...	...	H.P. A.S.	9 to 4	6
	Beautiful tribe of plants, blooming profusely during the season; they are of a spreading habit, and should stand about six inches apart from plant to plant.				
23	Balsam, carnation striped, dwarf rose, white and rose ...	...	H.H. S.	10 to 4	15
24	Solferino, satiny white streaked, striped & spotted with lilac crimson	H.H. S.	10 to 4	15	
25	camelia flowered, beautiful form & colours ...	...	H.H. S.	10 to 4	15
26	choice mixed ...	...	H.H. S.	10 to 4	15
	Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. The Solferino is of a perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.				
27	Bartonia aurea, yellow	H. A.S.	10 to 3	18	
	A very gay hardy annual, though not generally esteemed, as its flowers are single and not lasting.				
28	Bellis perennis (double daisy) ...	...	H.P. A.S.	8 to 11	4
	An old favourite, of easy culture; should be sown early so as to flower in spring; will not stand our summer without shade.				
29	Brachycome iberidifolia, blue ...	...	H. A.S.	8 to 11	6
30	white ...	...	H. A.S.	8 to 11	6
	Swan River Daisy. Very hardy, and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in spring or autumn.				
31	Browallia alata cœrulea, blue ...	...	H. S.	8 to 11	15



AGERATUM MEXICANUM



BALSAM.



CALCEOLARIA

- | | Duration. | Sow. | Flower. | Ht. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|---------|-----|
| 32 <i>Browallia alba</i> , white... | H. | S. | 8 to 11 | 15 |

Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms; should be sown early; well worth a place.

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|--|------|------|--------|----|
| 33 <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> cornuta, various | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 12 |
|--|------|------|--------|----|

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|---------------------------|------|------|--------|----|
| 34 <i>hybrida</i> , mixed | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 18 |
|---------------------------|------|------|--------|----|

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|---|------|------|--------|----|
| 35 <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> , shrubby, large flowered | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 2 | 12 |
|---|------|------|--------|----|

We have this season secured a magnificent strain of these favourite flowers, and, when grown carefully in pots, our illustration will properly represent the flowers. The Shrubby varieties are suitable for bedding out, but first must be raised in a frame, and transplanted to a sheltered position in the garden, where they can have abundant moisture. (1s. per packet.)

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|---|------|------|---------|----|
| 36 <i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , rose lilac | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 3 | 12 |
|---|------|------|---------|----|

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|----------------------------|------|------|---------|----|
| 37 <i>umbellata</i> , rose | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 3 | 12 |
|----------------------------|------|------|---------|----|

Fine flowering plants; will grow in any soil; of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.

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|--|----|------|--------|----|
| 38 <i>Calliopsis Drummondii</i> , yellow, crimson centre | H. | A.S. | 9 to 6 | 18 |
|--|----|------|--------|----|

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|--|----|------|--------|----|
| 39 <i>atropurpurea</i> , rich crimson purple | H. | A.S. | 9 to 6 | 24 |
|--|----|------|--------|----|

This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and if grown in a mass, forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere; sow in autumn or spring.

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|------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 40 <i>Candytuft</i> , purple | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 41 <i>white</i> , large flowered | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 42 <i>white</i> rocket | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|-------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 43 <i>dwarf</i> crimson | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|-------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|--------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 44 <i>flesh</i> coloured | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|--------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|--|------|------|--------|---|
| 45 <i>perennial</i> (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>) | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 8 |
|--|------|------|--------|---|

The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets—should be in every garden.



CENTAUREA MOSCHATA



CENTAUREA CERULEA



CINERARIA

- | | Duration. | Sow. | Flower. | Ht. |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|---------|-----|
| 46 Cineraria, various ... | T.P. | A. | 7 to 10 | 18 |

Well-known greenhouse plant, producing a variety of coloured flowers in clusters, on a stem of about eighteen inches; the leaves are large and handsome, and, if properly grown, should entirely cover the rim of the pot; a cool frame will grow them well, and when in bloom can be removed indoors; they are suitable for house plants. (1s. per packet.)

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|--|------|------|---------|----|
| 47 Carnation, bizarre and flake striped, extra | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 15 |
|--|------|------|---------|----|

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|---------------------|------|------|---------|----|
| 48 choice mixed ... | H.P. | A.S. | 9 to 11 | 15 |
|---------------------|------|------|---------|----|

The first-named varieties are especially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.

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|---|----|----|--------|----|
| 49 Chrysanthemum Bur-rigi, an. variety... | H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|---|----|----|--------|----|

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|--|----|----|--------|----|
| 50 tricolor Dunnettii, fl. pl., annual ... | H. | S. | 9 to 3 | 12 |
|--|----|----|--------|----|

These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy.

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|--|----|----|---------|----|
| 51 Celosia (Cockscomb) dwarf crimson ... | H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 18 |
|--|----|----|---------|----|

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|-----------------------------|----|----|---------|----|
| 52 Celosia, crim. feathered | H. | S. | 11 to 4 | 18 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|---------|----|

The former is too well known to require description; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.

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|---|----|------|--------|----|
| 53 Centaurea cyanus (Corn-flower), dark red | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
|---|----|------|--------|----|

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|----------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 54 blue | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
|----------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|-----------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 55 mixed | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
|-----------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|-----------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 56 white | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 12 |
|-----------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|-------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 57 moschata cœrulea ... | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
|-------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|-------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 58 „ atropurpurea | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
|-------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 59 „ alba | H. | A.S. | 8 to 6 | 24 |
|------------------|----|------|--------|----|

This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours, blue, white, rose, &c.; though in winter and spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.

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|---------------------------------------|----|----|---------|----|
| 60 Centranthus macro-siphon, pink ... | H. | S. | 8 to 11 | 12 |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|---------|----|

A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.



CALCEOLARIA



CANTERBURY BELL



COCKSCOMB

	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
61 <i>Clarkia elegans</i> , purplish rose ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18

62 <i>flore pleno</i> , rose ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 3	18
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This is a very favourite annual in the old country, and deservedly so; it does not stand our summer, however, and for this reason should be sown during autumn; they are all pretty, but will not stand transplanting.

63 <i>Clintonia pulchella</i> , blue with yellow centre	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
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Charming little plant for edgings, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.

64 <i>Cobaea scandens</i> ...	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 2	72
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The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during winter, and planted out in early spring.

65 <i>Collinsia bicolor</i> , lilac and white ...	H.	A.S.	8 to 2	12
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A pretty little tribe of free blooming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in autumn.

66 <i>Convolvulus minor</i> , tricolor ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
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67 dark purple ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
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68 major mixed ...	H.	S.	9 to 3	120
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Charming free blooming plants; a bed of the minor variety is most beautiful when in flower, and for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.

69 <i>Cyclamen persicum</i> , white, red tipped	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	6
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A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed, if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble; a moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them.

70 <i>Clianthus Dampierii</i> (desert pea) ...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
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71 <i>alba</i> (1s. packet) ...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	
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WHITE CANDYTUFT



WHITE ROCKET CANDYTUFT



CONVOLVULUS MINOR

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
72	<i>Clianthus puniceus</i> ...	H.H.	A.S.	7 to 4	72

Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well. Rake the ground fine, and sow, taking care to cover the seed lightly with fine soil. Water carefully with a fine-rosed watering pot, and when the plants come up, let them take their chance, as, with nursing, they are liable to damp off. We have raised this charming plant in pots, and transplanted, but cannot recommend the plan, as the *clianthus* is most impatient of such treatment. The flowers of *Dampieri* are brilliant scarlet, with clear black eye on upper petal.

73	<i>Campanula</i> (Canterbury Bells), dble. blue	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
74	double white ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
75	double rose ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24
76	<i>calycanthema</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	24

This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form. A hardy race, of great beauty, but do not generally bloom first season; height about two and a-half feet, quite hardy, and the plants are literally covered with blooms.

77	<i>Cowslip</i> (<i>primula veris</i>)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	9
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An old friend, only suitable for the colder parts of our colony.

78	<i>Dianthus</i> Heddewegii, various ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
79	fl. pl., splendid dble.	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	12
80	laciniatus, various, large fringed variety	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
81	<i>chinensis</i> , very dwarf	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	9
82	<i>barbatus</i> (Sweet William), various	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
83	<i>barbatus</i> , roseleaved,	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12
84	<i>auricula-eyed</i> Sweet William...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	12

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they may be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. Heddewegii, laciniatus, and all their varieties are fine. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique.



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII



DIANTHUS HEDDEWEGII



AQUILEGIA



ASTER, PEONY-FLOWERED



CAMPANULA



ASTER, PERFECTION



CALCEOLARIA

- 85 Daisy. (See *Bellis perennis*.)
- 86 Dahlia, finest varieties,
large flowered ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 3 36
- 87 pompone ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 3 18
This tuberous plant is easily raised from seed,
but there is a great probability of a large
percentage of the flowers being single;
however, the above are from choice flowers.
Seedlings, will flower, if sown early, the
first season.
- 88 *Datura fastuosa*, double
purple ... H. S. 24
- 89 double white ... H. S. 24
This tribe of plants is not much cultivated,
probably from their rather coarse habit and
strong growth; however, they are very
ornamental, and bear immense trumpet-
shaped flowers, sweet scented.
- 90 *Delphinium candelabrum* H.P. A.S. 8 to 4 18
- 91 *Digitalis* gloxiniodes
(Foxglove) mixed H.P. A.S. 8 to 11 36
A well-known English favourite, does well
here, is easy of cultivation, and very strik-
ing when in flower; it requires plenty of
space, and is not suitable for small gardens.
- 92 *Dolichos lignosus* ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 12 240
A quick-growing climber, bearing small, red,
pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; is capital
for covering an old wall or fence.
- 93 *Eschscholtzia Californica*,
yellow ... H. A.S. 8 to 4 9
- 94 crocea, deep yellow H. A.S. 8 to 4 9
This is one of the most beautiful of the Califor-
nian annuals; has handsome foliage, ex-
pands its flowers to the blaze of the sun,
and is of dazzling brightness; it wants
plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordi-
nary soil.
- 95 Everlasting pea (*lathy-
rus latifolius*) ... H.P. A.S. 10 to 4 60
This variety is much hardier than the Sweet
Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time
in bloom; it has no perfume, however.
- 96 Forget-me-not. (See *Myosotis*.)
- 97 *Gaillardia picta* ... H.P. A.S. 8 to 4 18
A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the
summer in the driest soil; its large red
flowers, with their brilliant margin, make
it very attractive; sow in autumn.
- 98 *Gilia tricolor* ... H. A.S. 10 to 1 9
Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass
or bed; flowers small, but produced in great
profusion.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS



VARIETIES OF DIANTHUS



DAME'S VIOLET

99 *Gomphrena globosa* (Globe
Amaranthus) purple H.H. S. 10 to 5 18

A charming little plant; flowers during summer and autumn, when the garden is rather bare; it grows about eighteen inches or two feet in good soil, and covers itself with small crimson, globular-shaped flowers, about the size of a marble: it is very useful for bouquets, and if cut early, and properly dried, is everlasting. Should be planted out in December or January.

100 *Gloxinia* T.P. S. 9 to 11 9

One of the handsomest, tender, tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture and careful management to germinate the seed; a gentle frame heat is necessary; many of the upright varieties are extremely beautiful.

101 *Godetia rubicunda* ... H. A.S. 10 to 12 21

A pretty tribe, but, like the *Clarkia*, will not stand our hot summer; they should, therefore, be sown during autumn.

102 *Geraniums*. (See *Pelargoniums*).

103 *Gladiolus* H.P. A.S. 8 to 4 36

This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridized seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raised seedlings, which can be done either in boxes in the first instance, or else in the open ground. When the first growth has died down, and the bulbs (then about the size of a pea) are thoroughly matured, they can be transplanted out so as to stand two feet apart.

104 *Helichrysum compositum maximum*
atrosanguinea ... H. A.S. 10 to 2 30

105 *bracteatum*, yellow H. A.S. 10 to 2 30

106 *macranthum*, pink H. A.S. 10 to 2 30

107 *pure white* ... H. A.S. 10 to 2 30

Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy, and free-blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about two feet and a-half to three feet; suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.

108 *Helianthus argophyllus* H. S. 11 to 4 60

109 *Californicus*, fl. pl. H. S. 11 to 4 60

The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) eight to ten feet, with flowers of enormous size.

110 *Heliotropium Peruvianum* (Heliotrope) T.P. A.S. 8 to 5 36

A favourite flower, which requires considerable care to produce it from seed. A little frame heat will be of great service.



DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE)



HELICHRYSUM



DAISY (DOUBLE)

- 111 *Hibiscus Africanus*,
cream coloured ... H. S. 10 to 2 18

The annual varieties of this family are considered somewhat weedy, but they are very striking objects when properly grown, and plenty space allowed them.

- 112 *Hollyhock* (Chater's strain) ... T.P. A.S. 10 to 2 72

This noble plant produces spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camellia-like flowers some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed if sown in autumn. As soon as the plants are well above ground they should be planted out into a rich soil, and well supplied with water in case of need; as the plants come into flower, should more than one spike appear, remove all except the strongest, and then water with liquid manure.

- 113 *Humea elegans* ... H.B. S. 11 to 4 72

A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet in height, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.

- 114 *Heartsease*. (See *Pansy*.)

- 115 *Ice Plant*. (See *Mesembryanthemum*.)

- 116 *Jacoea* (or *Senecio*),
extra d'ble white H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

- 117 dark crimson ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

- 118 dwarf blue ... H. A.S. 9 to 2 12

A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the *Cineraria* in flower and profusion of bloom; it does remarkably well, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in autumn, and transplant.

- 119 *Ipomea hederacea superba* H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

- 120 *limbata elegantissima* H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

- 121 *quamoclit*, scarlet,
small handsome
foliage ... H. A.S. 10 to 4 120

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome convolvulus; like flowers, they are all beautiful.

- 122 *Ipomopsis elegans* ... T.B. A.S. 11 to 2 36

An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and, if planted in a sheltered position, are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet, does not transplant. Will well repay every attention



LARKSPUR



LARKSPUR (ROCKET)



MIMULUS

FLOWER SEEDS.

69

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
123	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i> ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 2	6
	Rather pretty dwarf-growing annual, with daisy-like flowers.				
124	<i>Kennedyia rubicunda</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	120
125	<i>alba</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	2 to 11	20
	Natives of Australia, very handsome creepers, deep green foliage.				
126	<i>Lantana</i> , mixed French varieties	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	12
	A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of verbena-like flowers.				
127	<i>Larkspur</i> , dwarf rocket double ...	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
128	<i>Larkspur</i> , pure white double branching	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	24
129	<i>dwarf stock</i> , flowered	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.				
130	<i>Leptosiphon androsaceus</i>	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
131	<i>new French hybrid</i>	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	A pretty little delicate annual; wants sowing early, and in a sheltered position, if possible.				
132	<i>Limnanthus grandiflorus</i>	H.	S.	10 to 2	6
	Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to nemophila; slightly fragrant.				
133	<i>Linaria bipartita splendida</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
134	<i>Linaria striata</i> ...	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 6	12
	One of the most beautiful and useful plants grown for spring flowering; has tall spikes of lobelia-like flowers.				
135	<i>Lobelia speciosa erecta</i>	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
136	<i>ramosa</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
137	<i>White Perfection</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
138	<i>Paxtoniana</i> ...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4	6
	A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free-blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant—good for edgings.				
139	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i> , handsome climber	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 5	120



MARIGOLD (AFRICAN)



MARVEL OF PERU



NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
140	Love lies bleeding (<i>Amaranthus</i>)	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 4 36
141	Lupins, large blue	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 36
142	white	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 36
143	rose	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 36
144	yellow	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 24
145	Lupinus Hartwegii hybridus	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 24
146	Dunnettii superbus	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	24
147	mutabilis Cruickshankii	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 36
148	nanus (very dwarf, six inches)	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11 6
Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour and height; the tall varieties grow from two to three feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupinus, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.					
149	Lychnis chalcidonica	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 11	24
A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcidonica is a brilliant scarlet flower in trusses, and is very attractive.					
150	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Pea), mixed	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1 24
151	white	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 1 24
152	scarlet (Invincible)	H.	A.S.	10 to 1	
The Sweet Pea is too well known to require recommendation; we only mention that we can supply the white separate, which is always a scarce colour.					
153	Linum grandiflorum coccineum, brilliant scarlet	...	H.	S.	8 to 4 12
Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation: its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand twelve inches apart; seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing.					
154	Mandevilla suaveolens	T.P.	A.S.	8 to 10	240
A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best.					
155	Marigold, French dwarf	H.	S.	9 to 4	18
156	African orange	...	H.	S.	9 to 4 18



PHLOX DRUMMONDII



PETUNIA



PORTULACCA GRANDIFLORA

- 157 Marigold, African lemon H. S. 9 to 4 18

A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers, and of striking colours; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-coloured flowers, and very effective.

- 158 Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru)... H. A.S. 10 to 4 24

- 159 gold striped ... H. A.S. 10 to 4 24

A very hardy and showy annual, free flowering, and adapts itself to any soil.

- 160 Maurandya Barclayana, purple ... T.P. A.S. 10 to 5 120

- 161 alba ... T.P. A.S. 10 to 5 120

- 162 rosea ... T.P. A.S. 10 to 5 120

This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour.

- 163 Mesembryanthemum, tricolor, pink, purple centre ... H.H. S. 11 to 4 6

- 164 crystallinum (Ice Plant) ... H.H. S. 11 to 4 6

The latter is prized for its foliage, which is covered, as it were, with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice.

- 165 Matricaria eximia ... H.P. A.S. 9 to 4 10

Splendid perennial, pure white flowers, free bloomer.

- 166 Mimulus punctatus, spotted, mixed ... T.P. A.S. 9 to 5 12

- 167 tigrinus, double ... T.P. A.S. 9 to 5 12

- 168 moschatus (Musk)... T.P. A.S. 9 to 5 6

Beautiful, free-blooming, tender plants, for pot culture, requiring an abundant supply of water, and a cool situation; as the seed is very small, it must be carefully sown in a well-drained flower-pot or seed pan, lightly covered, and when the plants are fit to handle, transplant; two or three plants in a ten-inch pot are abundance; moschatus is our favourite musk, suitable for the vicinity of fountains, shady rockwork, &c.

- 169 Mignonette, common ... H. A.S. 9 to 6 9

- 170 large flowered .. H. A.S. 9 to 6 12

- 171 Parson's new white H. A.S. 9 to 6 12

- 172 crimson flowered giant H. A.S. 9 to 6 12



PRIMULA SINENSIS



RHODANTHE MACULATA

FLOWER SEEDS.

	Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
173 Mignonette, pyramidal	H.	A.S.	9 to 6	15

This plant is too well-known to require description; some of our new varieties are particularly striking and distinct; they are highly recommended as a great improvement on the old varieties, spikes large and handsome, and deep in colour; the foliage is very fine, and the perfume and habit of the plant all that could be desired.

174 Myosotis azorica	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	12
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A very deep blue variety of the favourite forget-me-not; very early bloomer, with fine spikes.

175 palustris (Forget-me-not)...	...	H.P.	A.S.	8 to 4	6
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This charming plant requires rather a dry situation, unlike the other varieties of its family, who rejoice in a swampy soil. It should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.

176 Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, crimson ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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177 scarlet ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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178 beauty ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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179 yellow ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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180 pearl ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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181 king of Tom Thumbs	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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182 golden king ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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183 rose ...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	9
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184 tall, mixed...	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
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185 spitfire, tall variety, dazzling red colour	H.	A.S.	10 to 5	72
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The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied, that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.

186 Nigella Damascena, pure white ...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
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187 Nemophila insignis ...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
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188 atomaria ...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
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189 discoidalis elegans...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 3	6
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SWEET SCABIOUS



STOCK (10 WEEK)



SENSITIVE PLANT

- | | Duration. | Sow. | Flower. | Ht. |
|--|-----------|------|---------|-----|
| 190 <i>Nemophila insignis marginata</i> | H. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 6 |

Universally popular annuals, dwarf, free blooming and very showy; they are rather delicate, however, and want sowing early, in a shady situation; we recommend them to all for autumn sowing.

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|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|---|
| 191 <i>Oxalis rosea</i> | H.P. | A.S. | 6 to 9 | 6 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|---|

A splendid class of plants, with brilliantly coloured flowers and good foliage.

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|-----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 192 <i>Oxyurachrysanthemoides</i> | H. | A.S. | 6 to 9 | 12 |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

A showy plant, with beautifully fringed flowers, which are produced in great abundance.

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|--|------|------|--------|----|
| 193 <i>Petunia</i> , large flowered,
striped | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 18 |
|--|------|------|--------|----|

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|----------------------------|------|------|--------|----|
| 194 carnation, striped ... | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 18 |
|----------------------------|------|------|--------|----|

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|----------------------|------|------|--------|----|
| 195 choice mixed ... | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 18 |
|----------------------|------|------|--------|----|

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|---|------|------|--------|----|
| 196 do. do. double
(1s. per packet)... | T.P. | A.S. | 9 to 3 | 18 |
|---|------|------|--------|----|

A magnificent family of plants. We offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in spring will bloom during summer and autumn. This plant is quite at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent. of single flowers.

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|--|----|----|---------|----|
| 197 <i>Papaver somniferum</i>
(opium poppy) ... | H. | S. | 9 to 11 | 24 |
|--|----|----|---------|----|

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|--------------------------|----|----|---------|----|
| 198 poppy, double French | H. | S. | 9 to 11 | 12 |
|--------------------------|----|----|---------|----|

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|--|----|----|------------|--|
| 199 poppy, ranunculus
flowered | H. | S. | 9 11 to 12 | |
|--|----|----|------------|--|

The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place. *Papaver somniferum* is a large single white flower, grown for opium.

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|--|------|------|----------|-----|
| 200 <i>Passiflora edulis</i> (passion
fruit) | H.P. | A.S. | 10 to 12 | 120 |
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|----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 201 <i>Phlox Drummondii alba</i> | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 15 |
|----------------------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|---------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 202 dark purple ... | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 15 |
|---------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|--------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 203 scarlet | H. | A.S. | 9 to 5 | 15 |
|--------------------|----|------|--------|----|

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|---------------------------|----|------|--------|----|
| 204 red, white striped... | H. | A.S. | 2 to 5 | 15 |
|---------------------------|----|------|--------|----|



SWEET WILLIAM



SANVITALIA



WALLFLOWER

FLOWER SEEDS.

		Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
205	Phlox, choice mixed	H.	A.S.	9 to 5	15
206	perennial variety	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 5	36
There is no more general favourite among annuals than the phlox; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion; there is no annual we can more strongly recommend; some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. A bed of this plant is very effective. Sow during autumn, and transplant six inches apart.					
207	Pyrethrum aureum (golden feather) ...	H.P.	S.		12
An ornamental foliage plant; it should be planted in the borders for effect, as during summer its leaves are of a bright golden colour.					
208	Pelargonium (geranium) zonale	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
209	large flowered, fine mixed	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
210	French blotched	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
211	fancy varieties	H.P.	A.	6 to 10	18
The above are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful. (1s. per packet.)					
212	Poppy. (See Papaver.)				
213	Primula sinensis alba (Chinese primrose)...	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
214	sinensis fimbriata	T.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	16
Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. The above are from a very choice stock. (1s. per packet.)					
215	Pansy, or Heartsease, pure white...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
216	violet, white margin	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
217	pure black	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
218	large French stained (1s. per packet)	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
219	first-class assorted	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 12	6
We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in autumn, and planted out early in spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.					
220	Picotees, finest mixed	H.P.	A.S.	9 to 11	12
We have secured a stock of very choice strain of these favourite flowers. (1s. per packet.)					
221	Polyanthus, mixed... ..	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 11	6
222	Pentstemon, various	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 3	18
A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.					
223	Portulaca, striata	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
224	aurea	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM



PORTULACCA (DOUBLE)



HELICHRYSUM



LARGE FLOWERED PANSY



COBEA SCANDENS

FLOWER SEEDS.

			Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
225	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> , double crimson	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 2	6
	A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.					
226	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
227	<i>Manglesii</i> major	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 2	12
	One of the choicest of the early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. <i>Maculata</i> is particularly beautiful for bouquets.					
228	Rocket, sweet (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	...	H.P.	A.S.	7 to 10	36
	Very pleasing early spring flowering plants, profuse bloomer, with delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet.					
229	<i>Salpiglossis aurea marginata</i>	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 3	18
230	lenoble, scarlet	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 13	18
	Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled; blossoms very desirable; like a rich, light soil.					
231	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>	...	H.	A.S.	10 to 3	6
	A free blooming, dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.					
232	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
233	<i>grandiflorus occulata</i>	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
234	<i>pinata</i>	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 12	24
	A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.					
235	<i>Scabiosa</i> , dwarf, double mixed	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	18
	Showy, compact, and desirable plant.					
236	Sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>)	...	H.H.	S.	10 to 12	18
	A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop; hence its name.					
237	<i>Silene pendula</i> , fl. pl. (catchfly)	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
238	Stocks, dwarf bouquet, 10 weeks	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	18
239	large flowered, 10 weeks	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
240	perpetual flowered, 10 weeks	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
241	Brompton scarlet	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
242	Brompton white	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
243	intermediate	...	H.B.	A.S.	9 to 11	18
	The Brompton stock succeeds well in any part of our colony, but it requires the climate of the colder districts to do justice to the ten weeks varieties; they are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed.					

FLOWER SEEDS.

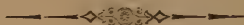
77

				Duration.	Sow.	Flower.	Ht.
244	Swainsonia Greyana	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
245	coccinea...	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
246	alba nova	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
247	Osbornii	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	10 to 4	60
This charming perennial is not sufficiently well known; it is well suited to our climate, and blooms magnificently throughout the summer, and is always deserving of a place in any flower garden.							
248	Salvia patens	...	...	T.P.	A.S.	10 to 2	24
One of the brightest blue flowered plants. Very beautiful. 1s. per packet.							
249	Sweet William (See Dianthus barbatus)						
250	Sanvitalia procumbens	...	...	H.	S.	10 to 2	9
A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and free blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.							
251	Thunbergia, choice, mix.	...	...	H.H.	S.	11 to 5	36
Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started.							
252	Tropæolum perigrinum, or Canariensis (canary bird creeper)...	...	...	H.H.	A.S.	10 to 1	120
One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals; yellow.							
253	Virginian stock, red	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
254	white	...	...	H.	A.S.	9 to 12	6
Very dwarf, and free blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.							
255	Verbena, auricula flowered	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
256	choice, mixed	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 3	6
One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion.							
257	Viola odorata (sweet violet)	...	...	H.P.	A.S.	6 to 10	6
258	Wallflower, blood red, single	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
259	double German	...	...	H.B.	A.S.	6 to 9	12
Well-known English favourites; the blood red is highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.							
260	Whitlavia grandiflora...	...	...	H.	A.S.	6 to 9	6
One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil; flowers bright blue.							
261	Zinnia elegans, double	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
262	white	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	18
263	Haageana	...	...	H.	S.	9 to 3	12
One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they stand well in dry ground, and should always be transplanted.							

Practical Cultural Directions

FOR THE RAISING FROM SEED AND AFTER MANAGEMENT OF

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.



A NNUALS are very inexpensive, and splendid effects can be produced by the use of certain kinds in masses, the individual beauty of some, the appropriateness of many of the dwarf and trailing kinds for rock work, and the comparatively short time required to produce an effect render them most attractive both to the amateur and professional gardener. The oak requires a century ere its timber can be used for the ribs of a ship, but from the dropping of a seed like a grain of sand a few weeks will suffice to produce from it a thing of beauty. Many of the most charming objects are Annuals—that is, plants which last but one year, and require to be raised from seed every season. Some are *hardy*, others *half-hardy*, and some *tender* Annuals. Great care has been taken, in our present catalogue, to mark those belonging to each section. The following remarks will be an excellent guide to their cultivation :—

Hardy Annuals are those which may be sown in the open borders, during autumn or spring, requiring no protection.

Half-hardy and Tender Annuals are those which, if sown during winter or early spring, require the aid of artificial heat, frame, or bell-glass ; and also require protection, until they are sufficiently strong to bear transplanting into the open border to be treated like other hardy plants. They may also be raised in any sheltered place in the garden, if sown during autumn or late in spring, when the weather is sufficiently warm to be suitable to their constitution.

Preparation of the Borders of Flower Beds.—Flower seeds are often sown in patches, and sometimes in broad masses ; but, whichever method is adopted, great judgment is necessary in preparing the soil, so as to have it in a suitable condition to receive the seed. This is of the utmost importance, and cannot be too well attended to. We will assume that the garden is drained and trenched (if not, it ought to be), and of average quality. If it be sown in broad masses, let the ground be deeply dug over, same time covering in a good dressing of well-decayed stable manure ; this done, roughly rake the surface and remove any stones, and if the soil is stiff spread over it a couple of inches of light soil, wood ashes, or burned or decayed vegetable matter ; then rake fine and divide the border into beds 4 ft. wide, with 2 ft. paths or alleys ; the ground will then be fit for the reception of seed. Great care must be taken to avoid deep sowing, as many of the smaller seeded kinds, such as Mignonette, Candytuft, Linaria, Lobelia, &c., scarcely require to be covered, while the stronger growing plants, such as Lupins, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, &c., require a covering of a couple of inches ; but an inch deep may be considered the medium. Another method of sowing is what is called bedding-in, which is done by drawing the top soil off the bed into the alleys, to the depth required, sowing the seed broadcast over the surface, and covering with the soil previously drawn off, being careful to rake the surface smooth after the operation.

Autumn Sowing.—We firmly believe that there is no climate in the world that can surpass our own for gardening; for if we have much to contend against during a dry summer, the returning autumn gives us ample opportunities of speedily replacing any failures. There is no garden labour more fully and speedily recompensed than that bestowed upon autumn sown annuals, and nearly all the hardy and half-hardy varieties can be treated in this way. We recommend the following method as most likely to secure good results:—Make a first sowing in pots or boxes placed in a shady place, keep the soil moist, but not wet, and as the plants advance expose them to the sun gradually, so as to make them hardy and ready for transplanting. Take advantage of the first autumn rains, and plant out, and if the ground is warm the plants will make rapid progress, and be very strong for early blooming. A reserve stock should always be kept on hand, so as to make successional plantings; and as the season advances later sowing can be made in the open border, and the plants either pricked out or thinned when large enough.

By means of annuals our gardens can be kept gay with beautiful flowers for five or six months in the year, and the labour bestowed will be amply returned by the enjoyment of their possession.

Sowing the Seed.—Much depends upon the variety about to be sown, whether or not it should be deeply covered. Such plants as *Convolvulus*, *Nasturtium*, *Sweet Peas*, *Lupins*, &c., are strong growers, have large seeds, and may, therefore, be covered, say a couple of inches, and sown in rows two feet apart. Smaller seeds, such as *Mignonette*, *Linaria*, *Clarkia*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, &c., only want a slight covering; to do this properly, draw a line across the bed about an inch deep, sow the seed carefully, and cover over lightly, placing the next row about a foot apart.

After Management.—Many of our best Annuals are by some considered weedy, but we attribute this more to their mismanagement than otherwise; if the plants are allowed to grow wild from the seed, no doubt some of them incline to this character; however, as most of them will admit of transplanting, there is no reason why they should not be grown as nice specimens as well as other garden plants; if not transplanted, thin out well, and always remember that where two plants occupy the place of *one*, both are sure to suffer, and, also, that one well-grown plant is worth a dozen poor specimens. Care must be taken in selecting suitable positions for the various varieties, and in properly arranging the heights; in this matter our Catalogue will be found of the greatest service. Creepers and Climbers should be placed on walls or fences, and regularly tied up and kept in shape, or else dotted here and there over the flower-beds, and trained on wire or suitable stakes. Properly attended to, these form very attractive features in the Flower Garden. Annuals produce a brilliant effect for a time, but as soon as the plants begin to look seedy, they should at once be removed, so as to make room for more attractive objects.

Varieties that will not Germinate if Sown in the Borders.—Not a few of our customers think that if they obtain from us a few packets of Flower Seeds, they should have a corresponding number of Flower Beds to show, no matter how the seed is sown, or what weather follows the sowing, or, lastly, how unsuitable the varieties ordered may be for sowing without protection. To guard against this in future, we have marked our lists as Hardy, Half-hardy, Tender Annuals, and Perennial varieties; and also added time of sowing—autumn and spring.

The Perennials nearly all require great care, and, if to be obtained, a little artificial heat is of great service—if not, sow in a frame or box with glass top, or any original contrivance of the kind, so long as it is tight and admits the light freely; in this plunge the pots in tan bark, and keep shaded during sunny weather, if too powerful. Do not cover them, however, unless there is danger, as it is desirable to admit as much light as possible. As soon as the plants are well above ground, admit the air by degrees, keep the pots near the glass, water carefully, and gradually harden off. Those that are intended for out-door cultivation may now be pricked out into the border, taking care to shade them till established, the others potted off.

HIPPEASTRUM (*Amaryllis*)

HYACINTH (SINGLE)

FLOWERING BULBS

CAN BE SUPPLIED ONLY DURING MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY.

THERE are no plants more deserving a place than these charming flowers, as the many beautiful species and varieties adorn our pleasure grounds from spring until the near approach of winter, and those who have not tried them should at once make a planting. What can be more beautiful than the modest Snowflake, or the dazzling scarlet Ranunculus—the stately Gladiolus, or the grand old Lilium; we believe that they cannot be surpassed, and strongly recommend them. The following general directions will be useful:—Any moderately good soil is all that is necessary; it should be turned over as deeply as possible, and a good dressing of well-decayed manure turned in with it. Plant the bulbs in rows, and use a little sand when planting, which will be found to be of great advantage, particularly to the smaller bulbs. Except for Gladiolus, or Liliums, and such like, a light covering of a couple of inches is all that is necessary. The depth of planting should be regulated according to the size of the bulbs.

ANDERSON & CO., SEEDSMEN, 258 and 260 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



TIGER LILY



TULIP

GLADIOLUS.

This magnificent family of bulbous plants has no equal in the flower garden, if looked upon as an effective decorative plant, which will bloom profusely with very little care.

CULTURE.—It is one of the hardiest bulbs in cultivation, suits our climate admirably, and is not particular as to soil. To bloom it to perfection, however, we recommend the following treatment:—Select a light rich soil (if sandy so much the better), a sheltered moist situation, and a place where tying up the flower stems (which are about 3 to 4 feet high) can be attended to. In a back border, or tied to a fence, they look very handsome; however, we much prefer stout sticks driven into the ground, about a foot from the fence, and the spikes tied to them. Single specimens in the borders also look very handsome, as so charming a flower cannot be out of place. The ground should be made rich, and the bulbs planted about 3 or 4 inches deep; when above ground they may be watered with liquid manure two or three times a week; this will have a wonderful effect upon the blooms and length of spike. We also recommend that, if the weather be hot and dry, a top-dressing of manure, or other mulching, should be placed around the plant in a circle of about a foot in diameter; this will prevent evaporation, and keep the roots cool, and may be practised with great advantage throughout the summer. Gladiolus can be had in bloom

all the year round, and as the bulbs increase freely, there is no reason why any careful gardener or amateur may not produce a blaze of bloom nine months out of the twelve by successional planting. When the flower begins to fade, the leaves will assume a yellowish tinge, which is a sure indication that the bulbs are ripening and going to rest. About a fortnight after this, the stem should be cut close to the crown of the bulb, leaving a neck of about an inch only; the bulbs should then be carefully lifted (being careful to select a fine, dry day for the purpose), it will generally be found that they have doubled themselves, that is, two new bulbs will be found in place of the one planted; they will be attached to the old root or sole, which often covers a number of young bulbs, about the size of peas, which will flower the second year. These should all be carefully saved and placed with the parents in a cool, very dry, airy place to rest (all soil having been removed from the bulbs). Here they can remain from two to six months, as desired, but should never be allowed to remain out of ground after the shoots have fairly started. It will be an easy matter to make frequent plantings, so as to have a succession of bloom.

Twelve choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each 15s., each 1s. 6d.

Twenty choice varieties, selected by ourselves, one of each 21s., each 1s. 6d.

Dark varieties, including from brilliant rosy scarlet to deep crimson, flaked, striped, and blotched with white, carmine, and maroon.

Light varieties, including from white to rosy pink, striped, flaked, and spotted.

FLOWERING BULBS.



IXIA



NARCISSUS (SINGLE)



NARCISSUS (DOUBLE)

LILIIUMS.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum
 " *album*
longiflorum
candidum
speciosum
punctatum
Tigrinum (tiger lily)
 flore pleno

A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily }

A hardy ornamental tribe of plants, very hardy, easily grown, and of great beauty. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colours.

ANEMONES, double mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour. 2s. 6d. per dozen;
 14s. per 100, single mixed, all colours, as splendid assortment. 2s. per dozen;
 12s. per 100.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, double, named and mixed, 6s. per dozen. Choice kinds, single, mixed, 4s. per dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Magnificent plants; will do well in any good soil; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen; named varieties.



TIGER LILY



RANUNCULUS



GLADIOLUS



IXIA



ANEMONE (DOUBLE)



HYACINTH (DOUBLE)



ANEMONE (SINGLE)

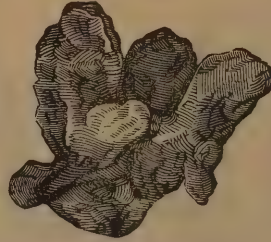


HYACINTH (SINGLE)

FLOWERING BULBS.



TULIP



ANEMONE TUBER



RANUNCULUS ROOT



LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM

RANUNCULUS.

A bed of these favourite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

RANUNCULUS, mixed Persian colours. 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

scarlet, yellow, and black (Turban). 2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

white (Turban). 3s. per dozen.

crimson (Turban). 2s. 6d. per dozen.

CROCUS.

Mixed varieties, purple, yellow, and striped. 4s. per dozen.

NARCISSUS.

We have a fine named collection of those lovely Spring flowers, varying in colour from canary with deep orange throat, to the charming poets' Narcissus with pearly white petals and crimson cup, so correctly described as "pheasant's eye." We highly recommend all the family.

Named varieties, 6s. per dozen.

BABIANAS (3s. PER DOZEN).



SNOWFLAKE



NARCISSUS (SINGLE)



JACOBEOAN LILY

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per dozen.
Scarlet, white, and yellow.

WATSONIA.

Choice, mixed, 3s. per dozen.

AMARYLLIS.

belladonna, 1s. each ; vittata, 2s. 6d. each.

SNOWFLAKE (LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM.)

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here. 4s per dozen.

SPREKELIA

Formosissima, 1s. each.

TIGRIDIA

Pavonia, tiger flower, 6d. each.

HIPPEASTRUMS.

Many splendid varieties, named, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per large bulb ; unnamed or mixed, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, large bulb.

PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.



So frequent and numerous have been the enquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, that we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our lists, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the planting and management of fruit trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only, that these simple directions are offered; and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary, or not worth printing.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division, by walks, into squares, beds, and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, subsoil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous subsoil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the subsoil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products, there is therefore nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, &c., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or extremely wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted, under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of the spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.—When the trees are unpacked and appear shrivelled they should have their roots placed in water, and be wholly covered from the wind for a couple or three days before planting, either finally or temporarily, so that the shrivelling may disappear; if it do not they are spoiled, and need not be planted.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other the spade, should operate. A hole should be made just deep and wide enough to admit the root. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and

leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spademan drops, by small spadefuls, earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wriggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly but not too heavily with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to the stem—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habit precludes vegetable culture among them. They should also be planted earlier—April or May—unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in spring or late winter, for if they survive they are very likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather between the two growths of summer. The difficulty is that, at that time they will not bear long carriage in packages. If the locality be frosty, orange trees planted in April or May should have some bough shelter until winter passes.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (position in the garden).—Grape vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fences of the garden, to which they can be trained; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes; a square of the garden, or better still, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines, that is, in country establishments where land is of less consequence than near cities and suburbs, and where the proprietor may contemplate wine making for home use, as every country resident might and, from philanthropic and other motives, ought to do. Such a plot may have a row, or a couple of rows, round the boundaries of fruit trees, thus relieving the garden proper of some of the least handsome of the trees, and affording useful shelter to the vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted 5 feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance apart of the vines should be increased, from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do best on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit-trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits.—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are of course only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is, that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well, if planted at any other season, than autumn and early winter, or as they do planted about March; spring generally being about the least suitable of all seasons.

FRUIT TREES.



Apples (*Pyrus Malus*).

APPLE TREES do best in a compact sandy loam (worst in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should not be deeply trenched, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie for two seasons before planting. Manure should not be used, except in the very poorest soils, until the trees have borne several crops. It is very common for apple trees to be completely spoiled by a too exuberant growth before they arrive at full bearing. This over strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in winter, pinching back the growing shoots in summer, or, better, bending and tying down the shoots as they grow, to induce bushiness, and in winter cut away and prune as may seem good.

Plant none but clean trees; and if the American aphid appears, attack it at once; don't give it a day to spread after you have discovered it. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the autumn and up to June examine daily. March and April are the most dangerous months.

ABBREVIATIONS: 1, signifies Large; 2, Medium size; 3, Small. Use—K., signifies Kitchen; D., Dessert. Season or Time of Ripening—E., signifies Early; M., Medium; L., Late.

Price, 1s. 6d. each; £6 5s. per 100, not less than five of a sort. Orders for a dozen or more trees, one or two of a kind, will be charged at the rate of 18s. per dozen.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
1 Adam's Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality
2 Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
3 Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity
4 Api, or Lady Apple ..	3	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
5 Badow Pippin	2	D.	L.	First-rate ribston flavour
6 Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality
7 Bedfordshire Foundling	1	K.	L.	Excellent and very prolific
8 Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large
9 Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses
10 Boston Russet	2	D.	L.	First-rate, flavour rich
11 Brown Spice	2	D.	L.	First-rate, a great bearer
12 Brownlee's Russet	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, juicy, and aromatic
13 Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L.	Handsome and excellent
14 Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
15 Celini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific
16 Cherry Crab	3	D.	M.	Very handsome
17 Christmas Kitchen ..	2	K.	M.	Excellent
18 Claygate Pearmain ..	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
19 Cobham	2	D.	M.	Handsome, with ribston flavour
20 Cockle Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well
21 Cornish Gilliflower ..	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good
22 Cox's Orange Pippin ..	2	D.	L.	One of the best, highly perfumed
23 Crab Franch	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
24 „ Siberian	3	K.	M.	Very small, used for preserving
25 Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
26 Dickson's Emperor ..	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for all purposes
27 Duchesse d'Oldenberg ..	2	D.	L.	Flesh brisk and juicy
28 Downton Pippin	2	D.	M.	A seedling from golden pippin
29 Early Almond	2	D.	E.	Good and prolific
30 „ Margaret	3	D.	E.	Very early and highly flavoured
31 „ Strawberry	2	D.	E.	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
32 Five Crown Pippin ..	2	K.D.	M.	One of the best for baking
33 Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
34 Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L.	Excellent
35 „ Pippin	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert
36 „ Reinette	2	D.	M.	Rich and handsome
37 „ Russet	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma
38 Gooseberry Pippin ..	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple
39 Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight
40 Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L.	High spicy flavour, excellent

FRUIT TREES.

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APPLES—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
41 Juneating	3	D.	E.	One of the earliest
42 Keswick Codlin	2	K.	E.	Very productive and early
43 Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
44 London Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Valuable for all uses
45 Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first-rate quality
46 Lord Suffield	1	K.	M.	Very handsome and useful
47 Mank's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
48 Mannington's Pearmain ..	2	D.	L.	Very rich and excellent
49 Margil	3	D.	L.	Of the highest excellence, keeps well
50 Mela Carla	2	D.	L.	Very juicy, tender, and sweet
51 Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
52 Mobb's Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
53 New Rock Pippin	2	D.	L.	Excellent, of the Nonpareil family
54 „ York Pippin				
55 Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine
56 Nonpareil Scarlet	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
57 Norfolk Beefing	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
58 Ollin's Golden Reinette ..				
59 Peach (Irish)	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
60 Red Astrachan	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
61 „ Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
62 Red German	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
63 „ Quarrenden	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
64 Reinette du Canada	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
65 Ribston Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
66 Round Winter Nonesuch ..	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
67 Royal Russett	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
68 Scarlet Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second-rate quality
69 Striped Beefing	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
70 Stone Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
71 Triomphe de Luxembourg ..	1	D.	M.	Very large showy fruit
72 Waltham Abbey Seedling ..	1	K.	M.	First-rate, requires but little sugar
73 Watson's Dumpling	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
74 Wheeler's Russett	2	D.	L.	Very good
75 White Spanish Reinette ..	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
76 Winter Pearmain	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
77 Wormsley Pippin	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
78 Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	One of the best

AMERICAN.

79 American Summer Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Tender, rich, and perfumed, bears young
80 Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
81 Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large red, pearmain flavour
82 Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm, crisp, and acid, a great bearer
83 Bizzelle	2	D.	M.	Rich and juicy
84 Blackshear	1	D.	L.	Very rich and juicy
85 Black Warrior	1	K.D.	L.	Of excellent quality
86 Buncombe, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
87 Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich, and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper
88 Camak Sweet	2	K.D.	L.	Firm, sub-acid, and of first-rate quality
89 Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
90 Carter's Blue	1	D.	M.	Very large, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma, tree vigorous and foliage with a distinct blue cast, an excellent and desirable fruit
91 Chattahoochee Greening ..	1	K.D.	M.	Large yellow, sub-acid, first-rate
92 Chestoa	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
93 Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
94 Disharoon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, sweet, and good flavour
95 Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
96 Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
97 Jewett's best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES—Continued.

	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
98	Julian	2	D.	E.	Yellow with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit, and very productive, one of the best summer apples
99	Kentucky Red Streak	2	K.D.	L.	Good and productive
100	Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L.	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper, tree of luxuriant growth
101	Mamma	1	D.	M.	Bright red, crisp, juicy, and highly flavoured
102	Meyers' Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L.	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
103	Nickajack	1	K.D.	L.	Large dull red striped, flesh firm, sub-acid and very good; a great bearer and splendid keeper
104	Red Warrior	1	K.	L.	Large red, very good
105	Shockley	2	D.	L.	Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; the tree bears young and produces large and regular crops; one of the most popular apples in America
106	Simmon's Winter	2	K.D.	L.	A vigorous grower and first-rate
107	Stevenson's Winter	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
108	Taunton	1	D.	M.	Large, flat, crisp, and highly flavoured
109	Toccoa	1	D.	E.	Yellow striped, with a rich aromatic flavour
110	Transcendent Crab	3	D.	M.	Red and yellow, strong grower
111	Webb's Winter	2	D.	M.	Yellow, good, and productive
112	Yates	3	K.D.	L.	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper

VARIETIES LEAST LIABLE TO BLIGHT.

This list includes some first-class varieties, but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

113	Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	E.	Prolific and excellent
114	Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
115	Irish Peach	2	D.	E.	Very early and good
116	Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L.	Flesh tender, pleasant and sub-acid
117	New England Pigeon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, juicy, and excellent
118	Northern Spy	1	D.	L.	Tender and delicious
119	Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
120	Scot's Red Streak	2	D.	M.	Firm crisp, and juicy
121	Ward's Seedling	2	K.D.	M.	Of good quality and an immense bearer
122	Willis Late	2	K.D.	L.	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
123	Winter Majeting	1	K.	L.	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
124	„ Pearmain	2	K.	D.	An excellent market apple

CIDER APPLES.

The following varieties are the most popular among the cider farmers of Devonshire, and other southern and warm cider counties of England, and therefore more likely to suit our climate than those of more northern and colder parts.

125	Bottle Onions	129	Cider	133	Red Store
126	Bottle Stopper	130	Corney	134	Strawberry Norman
127	Belle Norman	131	Fox Whelps	135	Wilding
128	Black Norman	132	Nameless		

Selection of Sorts for Small Garden.

Winter Majeting (123)	Irish Peach (115)	Reinette du Canada (64)
Winter Pearmain (124)	Newton Pippin (55)	Gravenstein (40)
Christmas Kitchen (113)	Five Crown Pippin (32)	Cox's Pomona
Northern Spy (118)	Boston Russet (10)	Celini (15)
Adam's Pearmain (1)	Duchesse d' Oldenburg (27)	Alexander (2)

The above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening, and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

Pears.

1s. 6d. each, 15s. per dozen; and a liberal reduction on large parcels.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
136 Alexandre Bivort	..	..	..	A splendid richly flavoured, late, melting pear
137 Alexandre Lambre	..	..	..	Very juicy, sweet, and aromatic, late
138 Ambrosia	2	D.	E	Prolific, tender, and melting
139 Aston Town	3	D.	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
140 Bergamot Autumn	3	D.	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavour
141 " d'Esperen	2	D.	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
142 " Gansel's	1	D.	L.	Melting and richly flavoured
143 " White	1	D.	L.	Excellent
144 Beurre d'Amaulie	1	D.	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
145 " d'Arenberg	2	D.	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
146 " Berckman's	2	D.	L.	Handsome, rich, and delicious
147 " Bosc	1	D.	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
148 " Bretonneau	1	K.D.	L.	Melting, a very late variety
149 " Brown	1	D.	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
150 " Clairgeau	1	D.	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
151 " de Capaumont	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, melting, juicy, and rich
152 " Diel	1	D.	L.	Tender, melting, and rich; good bearer
153 " Delfosse	2	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, highly aromatic
154 " Easter	1	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
155 " Langelier	1	D.	L.	Handsome, of excellent quality
156 " Leon Le Clere	2	D.	L.	Melting, and well flavoured
157 " Longtar	..	..	..	..
158 " Rance	1	D.	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
159 " Thuerlinck	1	D.	L.	Large, but not first-rate
160 " Van Mons	2	D.	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting
161 Black Achan	2	D.	L.	Flesh tender, rich, melting, sugary
162 Bonchretien summer	1	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
163 " Ture	1	K.	L.	Large and good
164 " Williams	1	D.	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear
165 Broompark	2	D.	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky
166 Butar	1	D.	E.	A useful early pear, great bearer
167 Chaumontel	1	D.	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
168 China	2	K.	M.	Good for preserving
169 Citron des Carmes	3	D.	E.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
170 Christmas	3	D.	E.	A small pear, of little value
171 Colmar d'Arenberg	1	K.D.	M.	Handsome, but coarse
172 " Passe	2	D.	L.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
173 Comte de Flandre	1	D.	L.	Very large, handsome, and good
174 " de Lamy	1	D.	L.	One of the most delicious
175 " Paris	1	D.	L.	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich
176 Crasanne	1	D.	L.	Excellent
177 " Althorp	2	D.	L.	A first-rate pear, good bearer
178 " Winter	2	D.	L.	Very late, keeps well
179 Désiré Van Mons	1	D.	L.	Excellent
180 Doyenne Defais	3	D.	L.	Buttery, sugary, melting, and vinous
181 " Goubault	1	D.	L.	Very large and rich
182 Duchess de Angouleme	1	D.	M.	A good pear, sometimes coarse grained
183 Early Crawford	..	..	..	Sweet and juicy, with a musky flavour
184 Empress Josephine	2	D.	L.	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous
185 Eyewood	3	D.	M.	Very excellent
186 Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M.	First-rate, melting
187 Fondante d'Automme	1	D.	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
188 " d'Cuerne	2	D.	E.	Good, half melting
189 " de Charneu	..	..	..	Large, tender, melting, sugary, and richly flavoured; late
190 Fulvie Gregoire	..	..	..	..
191 Gansel's Seckle	2	D.	M.	An excellent pear
192 Glou Morceau	2	D.	L.	Above medium size, first-rate
193 Green Chisel	3	D.	E.	Very small, but great bearer
194 Grosse Calabasse	1	K.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
195 Huyches' Prince of Wales	1	D.	L.	Rich and delicious
196 " Victoria	2	D.	L.	Melting, rich, and juicy
197 Jargonelle	1	D.	E.	The best of early pears
198 Josephine de Malensis	2	D.	L.	Rich and delicious
199 Kissing Point (St. Germain)	1	K.	D.	Very large and good
200 Knight's Monarch	2	D.	L.	An excellent bearer, most valuable

FRUIT TREES.

PEARS—Continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
201 Large Flat Baking ..	1	K.	L.	First-rate, hangs very late
202 Late Crawford ..	2	D.	L.	First-rate, melting, and juicy
203 Leopold the First ..	2	D.	L.	Melting and first-rate
204 Louise Bonne of Jersey ..	2	D.	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
205 Madame Elize ..	1	D.	L.	A second-rate melting pear
206 Marie Louise ..	1	D.	L.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
207 Marie Louise de Uccle ..	1	D.	L.	Buttery, juicy, and richly flavoured
208 Marie Delcourt ..	..	..	..	..
209 Morel ..	2	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and agreeable
210 Napoleon ..	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
211 " Saveneau ..	..	..	..	Very juicy, with a rich and refreshing flavour; late
212 Ne plus Meuris ..	2	D.	L.	Buttery and melting, first-rate
213 Noiveau Poiteau ..	1	D.	L.	Rich, juicy, sweet, and highly perfumed
214 Paradise d'Automne ..	3	D.	L.	Melting, sugary, and highly piquant flavour
215 Peach ..	..	..	..	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
216 Poire de Berrais ..	2	D.	M.	Juice rich, sugary, and vinous
217 Prince Albert ..	2	D.K.	L.	A second-rate pear
218 Seckle ..	3	D.	M.	Buttery, melting, rich, and aromatic
219 Surpasse Crasanne ..	..	..	..	Buttery, rich, and sugary
220 Swan's Egg ..	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
221 " " (St. John's) ..	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
222 Thompson's ..	2	D.	L.	One of the best, rich and delicious
223 Van Mon's Leon le Clerc ..	1	D.	M.	Handsome, melting, and richly flavoured
224 Victoria Langelier ..	..	..	..	Melting, with rich vinous flavour
225 Windsor or Cape ..	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
226 Winter Nellis ..	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured, and prolific
227 Yat ..	3	D.	L.	Small, but excellent

Pears recommended for Small Gardens.

The pear is essentially a poor man's fruit, especially when he is a man with many mouths to fill. Many of the most fashionable kinds are shy bearers, or a long time before they come into productive bearing. The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping up a continuous supply, either for the dessert or the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the pear season, that is, with proper care in storing, through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the party selecting.

Jargonelle (197)	Kissing Point (199)	Colmar d' Aremberg (171)
Doyenne d' Eté	Windsor (225)	Colmar Passe (172)
Beurre Brown (149)	Crasanne Althorp (177)	China (168)
Beurre Diel (152)	Large Flat Baking (201)	Bergamot d'Esperen (141)
Beurre Rance (158)	Winter Nellis (226)	Glou Morceau (192)
Butar (166)	Marie Louise (206)	Bon Chretien Turc (163)
Knight's Monarch (200)		

Apricots—(*Armeniaca vulgaris*).

228 Angoumois Hative ..	..	..	..	E.	..	Rich and briskly flavoured
229 Beauge ..	..	..	..	L.	..	Very large, with Moorpark flavour
230 Black American ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Partaking of the character of the American plum, but harder
231 Breda ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Small, nicely flavoured
232 Bush Peach ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
233 Canino Grosso ..	..	..	..	L.	..	A fine large fruit, tree robust
234 Elrudge ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Juicy, rich, and excellent
235 Grossé Pêche ..	..	..	..	L.	..	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
236 Hative d'Auvergne ..	..	..	..	E.	..	High flavoured, and very prolific
237 Hemskerck ..	..	..	..	E.	..	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
238 Kaisha ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable
239 Large Red (River's) ..	..	..	..	L.	..	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
240 Late Royal George ..	..	..	..	L.	..	Of excellent quality
241 Late Warwick ..	..	..	..	L.	..	Excellent flavour
242 Montgamet ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Flesh firm, and agreeably acid, used for preserving
243 Moorpark Temples ..	..	..	..	M.	..	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best

APRICOTS—Continued.

Name.	Season.	Description.
244 Musch Musch	E. ..	Small, richly flavoured, excellent for preserving
245 Orange	M. ..	Above medium size, hardy, good
246 Oullin's Early Peach	E. ..	Large size, delicious flavour
247 Pale Superb	L. ..	Large, handsome, and excellent
248 Peach	L. ..	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavour
249 Pennant Hills Oval	E. ..	Medium size, good, and prolific
250 Red Masculine	E. ..	Small, juicy, with a musky flavour
251 Royal	M. ..	Large and good
252 Shipley's (Blenheim)	E. ..	Large, very productive, and early
253 Turkey	L. ..	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving
254 Willis's Early	E. ..	Earliest of all apricots

For Small Gardens

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda (231)	Pale Superb (247)	Moorpark (243)
Pennant Hills Oval (249)	Peach (248)	Shipley's (252)
Musch Musch (244)	Red Masculine (250)	Royal (251)

Cherimoyer, or Custard Apple—(*Anona Cherimolia*).

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here, in warm, sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

255 Rough Fruited	An easily grown and delicious fruit
256 Smooth Fruited	
257 Reticulata	Superior to the above, but less hardy

Cherries—(*Cerasus vulgaris*).

Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. We get into the cherry country directly we ascend the coast range, and do not leave it behind until we get far away on the great western plains. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well drained subsoil being essential to sustained success. Clays, or any strong stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

258 Adam's Crown	Medium size, an excellent pale coloured fruit
259 Agre Hative	Prolific, and of excellent flavour
260 Archduke	Large, very rich and good
261 Aston	Very large and delicious
262 Belle Agathe	Bears in clusters, of good flavour, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it
263 Belle d'Orleans	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, and rich; one of the best and earliest cherries
264 Bigarreau	Large and richly flavoured
265 Bigarreau Napoleon	Large, late, rich flavoured
266 Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious
267 „ Heart	An old favourite
268 „ Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich
269 Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early and prolific
270 Claremont	Pale, excellent for cooking
271 Downton	Large and delicious
272 Early Purple Gean	Large, tender, sweet, and juicy
273 Elton	Large, very rich, and luscious
274 Empress Eugenie	Large, an excellent early cherry
275 Florence	Large, richly flavoured, and late
276 Gobling's Seedling	Juicy, sweet, and a great bearer

FRUIT TREES.

CHERRIES—Continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
277 Governor Wood	Large, juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
278 Heart of Midlothian	Fine flavour
279 Holman's Duke	Prolific and of rich flavour
280 Kirtland's Mammoth	Very large, late, juicy, and sweet, magnificent cherry
281 Knight's Early Black	A richly flavoured early kind
282 Late Duke	Very fine, late, and prolific
283 May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers, the surest bearer in Sydney climate
284 Monstreuse de Bavay	See Reine Hortense
285 Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving
286 „ de Charmieux	Very late, large cropper, good flavour
287 Planchory	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh, tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer; late
288 Prusse	Prolific and good
289 Reine Hortense	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice
290 Ronald's Late Duke	A splendid late variety
291 Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent
292 Scarlet Bigarreau	Large, transparent, sweet, and excellent
293 Sparhawk's Honey	Flesh pale, juicy, and sweet; late
294 St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
295 The Doctor	Medium size, sweet, and delicious
296 Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy, and sweet
297 Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavour
298 White Heart	Half tender, sweet, and pleasant

Selection for Small Gardens.

Bigarreau Napoleon (265)
May Duke (283)
Morello (285)
Kirtland's Mammoth (280)

Belle d'Orleans (263)
Black Tartarian (261)
Belle Agathe (262)
Downton (271)

Elton (273)
Florence (275)
Reine Hortense (289)

Figs—(*Ficus Carica*).

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

299 Angelique	Medium size, good free bearer
300 Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet, and rich
301 „ Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich, and good
302 „ Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
303 Blue Provence	Small, richly flavoured, an abundant bearer
304 Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich and prolific
305 „ Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
306 Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
307 Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
308 Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer
309 Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
310 Figue D'Or	Very large, rich, and excellent
311 Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
312 Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
313 Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
314 Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
315 Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
316 Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
317 Smyrna	Excellent for drying
318 White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark blood-red flesh, distinct and good
319 White Genoa	Large and first-rate
320 „ Ischia	See Green Ischia
321 „ Provence	Luscious and excellent
322 Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

FIGS—Continued.

Selection for Small Gardens.

Black Genoa (300)	Brunswick (306)	Smyna (317)
" Provence (303)	Large Blue (313)	White Genoa (319)
Early Violet (309)	Black Italian (309)	Castle Kennedy (308)

Guavas—(*Psidium Guayava et Cattleyanum*).

1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is highly esteemed.

Name.	Description.
323 Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
324 Sp. Timor	A dwarf variety
325 White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
326 Yellow	The largest of the guavas

Medlars—(*Mespilus Japonica*).

This fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

327 Dutch	Very large
328 Monstrous	The largest
329 Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
330 Royal	Large and of good flavour

Mulberries—(*Morus alba, nigra, &c*).

	s.	d.
331 Black or English—A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy and an immense cropper	1	6
332 Cape—A fast growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, used for culinary purposes	1	0
333 Downing's Everbearing—An estimable variety, fruit 1½ inch long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1	6
334 Hick's Everbearing—A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months	1	6
335 Prolific—A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year—fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1	6
336 White Chinese—A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert.. .. .	1	6

Nectarines—(*Amygdalis Persica*).

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Any well and deeply drained soil suits this fruit; but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

Name.	Season.	Description.
337 Albert Victor	M. ..	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
338 Balgown	E. ..	Large, melting and excellent
339 Chataworth Late	L. ..	Very large, good for cooking
340 Cowper's	L. ..	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
341 Cricket		
342 Downton	M. ..	Large, melting, rich, and juicy, first-rate
343 Elruge	M. ..	Medium size, one of the very best
344 Hunt's Tawny	E. ..	Flesh yellow and melting
345 Lord Napier.. .. .	E. ..	Medium size, melting
346 Newington Early	E. ..	Rather large, a good early clingstone
347 Oldenburgh	L. ..	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness

FRUIT TREES.

NECTARINES—Continued.

Name.	Season.	Description.
343 Pitmaston Orange	E. ..	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent
349 Red Roman	M. ..	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
350 River's Orange	E. ..	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
351 Scarlet	M. ..	Medium size, highly coloured and good
352 Seedling Stanwick	L. ..	A seedling, large and of a better colour than the original, and does not crack
353 Stanwick	L. ..	Large, rich, sugary, melting and delicious
354 Stanwick Elruge	M. ..	Large, melting, and richly flavoured
355 Victoria	M. ..	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
356 Weeping	L. ..	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving
357 Willis' White	M. ..	Slightly marked with red, handsome and very good

Selection for Small Gardens.

Scarlet (351)	Newington Early (346)	Red Roman (349)
Elruge (343)	Oldenburgh (347)	River's Orange (350)
Seedling Stanwick (352)	Weeping (356)	Albert Victor (337)

Orange—(*Citrus aurantium*, var, *dulcis*).

24s. per dozen.

353 Bahia or Navel	Large, the King of Oranges; likes a warm situation
359 Blood or Maltese	Medium size, remarkable from the blood colour of its flesh
360 Cumquat	Small, for preserving
361 Mandarin Canton	Large, crops well
362 „ Emperor	Medium size, solid and highly flavoured, the best Mandarin
363 „ Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
364 „ Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
365 Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy, and prolific
366 Seville	Bitter, for preserving
367 Siletta	Small, handsome, and good
368 St. Michael	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
369 Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
370 Tangierine	A nice preserving orange

Lemon—(*Citrus Medica*, var, *Limonium*).

371 Common	Well-known, rough skinned
372 Lisbon	The best for all purposes
373 Heong Long	Fruit very large, good for candied

Lime—(*Citrus Medica*, var, *Limetta*).

374 Persian or Sweet Lime	Sweet and pleasant flavour
375 West Indian	Small and excellent; best for lime juice

Shaddock—(*Citrus Aurantium*, var, *decumana*).

376 Common	Very large, with sour juice
377 Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving
378 Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental

Citron—(*Citrus Medica*, var, *Cedra*).

379 Bengal	380 Common	381 Dwarf	382 Knight's
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Peaches—(*Amygdalus Persica*).

Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality is the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony: the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only: the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growths cut clean away. For further information the enquirer is referred to the remarks in reference to plum culture.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Name.	Season.	Description.
383 Abec	E. ..	A delicious melting peach
384 Albert	E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
385 Baldwin's Late	L. ..	A peach of excellent quality
386 Barrington	M. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
387 Bellegarde	E. ..	Melting and delicious
388 Chatsworth Dwarf	L. ..	Fruit very large; plant ornamental
389 Crimson Galande	M. ..	Medium size, melting, and delicious
390 Dagmar	E. ..	Large, melting, and rich, highly coloured
391 Double Montague	E. ..	Medium size, rich, and juicy
392 Early Albert	E. ..	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
393 Early Alfred	E. ..	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
394 Early Silver	E. ..	Very large, of delicious flavour
395 Emert's Large	L. ..	An excellent freestone, very large and late
396 Early China	E. ..	Very early, and prolific
397 Early York	E. ..	Medium size, rich and melting
398 Early Newington	E. ..	Above medium size, excellent; best market
399 Flat China	E. ..	Small, sweet, and agreeable, suitable for Queens-land
400 Frazer's Newington	E. ..	Large, a splendid peach; good market
401 George the Fourth	M. ..	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
402 Goliath	M. ..	Large and showy
403 Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	M. ..	One of the very best mid-season peaches
404 Grosse Mignonne (Early)	E. ..	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
405 Heath's Northern Free	M. ..	Excellent
406 Italian Red	L. ..	Extra large and excellent
407 Italian Yellow	L. ..	One of the largest, a splendid peach
408 June	E. ..	Medium size, good for culinary purposes
409 Lady Palmerston	M. ..	Large and excellent; bouquet
410 Leopold 1st	L. ..	Very large, tender, melting, vinous, and perfumed
411 Lord Palmerston	L. ..	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm and richly flavoured
412 Malta	M. ..	Large, rich, vinous, and juicy, highly flavoured
413 Mignonne	M. ..	Large, tender, melting, first-rate
414 Monitor	M. ..	A large freestone, of excellent flavour
415 Noblesse	M. ..	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
416 Noblesse (Shepherd's)	L. ..	Large and excellent late peach
417 Prince of Wales	L. ..	Very large, very tender, and juicy, rich, sugary and vinous
418 Red Magdalen	M. ..	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
419 Red Nectarine	M. ..	A Syrian peach of great excellence
420 Red June	L. ..	The latest of all, excellent for cooking, a great improvement on old June
421 Reine des Vergers	L. ..	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
422 Royal George	E. ..	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
423 Salway	L. ..	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
424 Shanghai	M. ..	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
425 Sulhamstead	L. ..	Resembles the Noblesse
426 Stirling Castle	M. ..	A good hardy peach
427 Stump the World	M. ..	Very large, melting rich, and delicious
428 Walburton Admirable	L. ..	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich
429 Weeping	M. ..	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit
430 White Newington	M. ..	Large, handsome, and very good
431 Yellow Mundi	L. ..	Excellent for preserving

Selection for Small Gardens.

Flat China (399)
 Royal George (422)
 Early Newington (398)
 White Newington (430)

Grosse Mignonne (403)
 Red June (420)
 Malta (412)
 Shanghai (424)

Italian Yellow (407)
 Walburton Admirable (428)
 Leopold 1st (410)
 Mignonne (413)

FRUIT TREES.

PLUMS—(*Prunus Domestica*).

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Plums thrive magnificently on our cool highlands, in seasons when spring and summer are fairly moist. About Sydney, they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. Sometimes, however, after an exceptionally severe and frosty winter people are astonished to find good crops upon trees which year after year have merely tantalised them by maturing a small sprinkling of magnificent fruit. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities; at the same time planting them in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near to the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems, or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. There cannot be a doubt that our climate is the fittest in the world for producing most sorts of plums in perfection, provided their culture was intelligently pursued, and irrigation applied when required. As it is now, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that, where plums, in variety are grown, some of them yield crops, on the average, worth twice as much money as any other kind of fruit tree occupying a like space of land. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally. The surface of the land, for plums, is all the better for traffic; and need never be broken up at all, if the subsoil is well drained—such as a gravel bottom would be. A hard impervious surface, if the other desiderata are present, is the best for plums and the whole tribe of fruits (*Drupaceæ*) to which they belong. In making these remarks, it is perhaps proper to state that our conclusions are not merely the result of theory, but of close and attentive observation. Of course there are many varieties of plum, as well as other fruits of comparatively recent introduction, of which we cannot speak with confidence; but in the selected lists we abide chiefly by experience; only in a few instances judging of sorts by analogy.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
432 American Damson or Frost Plum	D.	L.	Juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured; late
433 Angelina Burdett	D.	M.	Large, a richly flavoured purple plum
434 Belgian Purple	K.D.	E.	Rich and excellent
435 Belle de Septembre	K.	L.	Large, red, handsome
436 Black Damson	K.	E.	Small, very prolific
437 " Gage	D.	M.	An admirable plum
438 " Morocco	D.	E.	Medium size, excellent
439 Blue Perdrigon	K.D.	M.	Medium size, purple, and of good quality
440 Bryanstone Gage	D.	M.	Equal in quality to green gage, but larger and later
441 Coe's Golden Drop	K.D.	M.	Very large, excellent for both purposes
442 " Late Red	D.	L.	Small, red, and round, very good
443 Damson	K.	M.	Good for preserving
444 " Prune	K.	M.	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
445 " White	K.	L.	Large, acid, good for preserving
446 De Montfort	D.	E.	Tender and melting, a delicious dessert plum
447 Denniston's Superb	D.	E.	Large, first-rate, equal to green gage
448 Diamond	K.	L.	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
449 Drap d'Or	D.	E.	Small, but delicious
450 Early Favourite	D.	E.	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
451 " Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, juicy, and agreeable
452 " Perdrigon	D.	E.	Medium size, agreeable flavour
453 " Prolific	K.D.	E.	A valuable early plum
454 " South American Red	K.D.	E.	Small, ornamental very early
455 { " " Yellow	K.	D.	Similar to the above, but yellow
(Prunus Americana, or Cherry Plums)			
456 Fellemberg	K.D.	M.	Large, oval, excellent
457 General Hand	K.	L.	Golden yellow, sweet, and of good flavour; a large preserving plum
458 Goliah	K.D.	M.	Very large, showy, excellent for cooking
459 Gage Blue	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the best
460 " Green	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the richest
461 " Purple	D.	M.	Medium size, of great excellence
462 " Yellow	D.	M.	Small, not of first quality
463 Guthrie's Aunt Ann	D.	M.	Large, rich, and juicy
464 Huling's Superb	D.	M.	Very large, rich, juicy, and excellent
465 Ickworth Imperatrice	D.	L.	Large, of first-rate quality
466 Imperatrice Blue	D.	L.	Excellent for dessert or preserving
467 Imperiale de Milan	K.D.	L.	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
468 Jefferson	D.	M.	Large, of delicious flavour
469 Kirk's	D.	M.	Rich, juicy, and excellent
470 " Golden Yellow	D.	M.	Medium size, good, and prolific
471 Large Drying	D.	M.	Large, round
472 Late Black Orleans	D.	L.	An excellent late plum
473 Magnum Bonum Red	K.	M.	Large red cooking plum
474 " " New	K.	M.	Large, good for cooking
475 " " White (Egg)	K.	M.	Very large, a good preserving plum
476 " " Yellow	K.	L.	Same as the preceding

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
477 Mitchelson's	K.	M.	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum; immense bearer
478 Newman's	K.D.	L.	A new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red cling, and very late.
479 Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
480 „ Late	D.	L.	An excellent dessert plum
481 „ Lawrence's	D.	L.	Good flavour
482 Prince Engelbert	K.	M.	Very large, delicious when preserved
483 Prince of Wales	K.D.	M.	Prolific and good
484 Quetsche St. Martin's	D.	L.	A very large yellow plum
485 Reine Claude de Bavey	D.	L.	Large, first-rate, excellent flavour
486 Royal de Tours	K.D.	E.	Large and excellent
487 Royal Hative	D.	E.	Rich and excellent
488 Standard of England	K.	E.	Medium size, juicy and good
489 Victoria	K.	E.	Very large, sweet and juicy
490 Washington	D.K.	M.	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
491 Wilmott's Late	K.	M.	Very large, juicy, and good
492 Winesour	K.	M.	A valuable preserving plum

Selection for Small Gardens.

Newman's (478)	Coe's Late Red (442)	Mitchelson's (477)
Gages (four) (459)	Early Orleans (451)	Early Prolific (453)
Black Damson (436)	Magnum Bonum (three) (473)	Quetsche St. Martin's (484)
Black Morocco (438)	Ickworth Imperatrice (465)	Early South American (454)

Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates.

Blue Gage (459)	Black Damson (436)	Drap d'Or (449)
Yellow Gage (462)	Late Black Orleans (480)	Reine Claude de Bavey (485)
Coe's Late Red (442)	Blue Perdrigon (439)	Royal Hative (487)
Early South American(two) (454)	Mitchelson's (477)	Newman's (478)

Quinces—(*Cydonia vulgaris*).

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. per dozen.

493 Apple shaped	Excellent for stewing
494 Pear shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple shaped
495 Large Portugal	Very large and good
496 Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
497 Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and slightly ribbed, skin golden yellow, said to make a good preserve, handsome foliage, and violet-scented rose-coloured flowers, forming a beautiful shrub.
498 Master's Early	The earliest of all quinces, very large, and of good quality

NUT FRUITS.

Almonds—(*Prunus Amygdalus, vel Amygdalus communis*).

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of peaches; and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit, to which it is very closely related. Even in South Australia whose climate is not so favourable as ours for its growth, a large revenue is derived from the export of almonds; besides supplying there the very large local demand for the nuts, both green and dry. Surely our people are not awake, or are slow to avail themselves of the many advantages which environ them.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

499 Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer
500 Jordan	Large
501 New Nonpareil	Large and sweet
502 Paper Shell	The common sort

FRUIT TREES.

Filberts, &c.—(*Corylus Avellana*).

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they would bear abundantly.

1s. 6d. each.

503 Cob
504 Hazel
505 Cosford

506 Northampton Prolific
507 Red Filbert
508 White Filbert

CHESTNUT (Spanish)—(*Castanea vesca*), 3s. 6d. ea.

WALNUT—(*Juglans regia*), 1s. 6d. each

QUEENSLAND NUT—(*Macadamia ternifolia*). The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each

FRUITS—(VARIOUS).

ALLIGATOR PEAR, or AVOCADO PEAR—(*Persea grattissima*), 10s. each

LOQUAT (Japan)—(*Eriobotrya Japonica*), 1s. 6d. each

CHINESE RAISIN—(*Hovenia dulcis*), 1s. 6d. each

OLIVE—(*Olea Europæa*), Oil and pickling varieties, 2s. each

DATE PLUM (Chinese)—(*Disoypros Kaki*), 3s. 6d. each

PINE APPLE—(*Bromelia Ananas*). Ordinary sorts, 1s. 6d. each

DATE (Arabian)—(*Phoenix dactylifera*), 1s. 6d. each

POMEGRANATE—(*Punica granatum*), 2s. 6d. each

GOOSEBERRY (Cape)—(*Physalis Peruviana*), 1s. each

ROSE APPLE—(*Jambosa Malaccensis*), 1s. each.

JACK FRUIT—(*Artocarpus integrifolia*), 5s. each

BANANA, BUSH, BERRY & VINE FRUITS.

Bananas, or Plantains, and Peesangs—(*Musa Cavendishii*, *Paradisiaca*, &c).

This magnificent class of fruits is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations; but cannot be successfully grown without protection in winter in climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

509 Cavendishii	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour, 3s. 6d. each
510 Charlotte	A variety of Sapientium, but larger and of finer flavour. 1s. 6d. each
511 Purple leaved	Fruit somewhat resembling Cavendishii, with a delicious flavour, [3s. 6d. each
512 Rumphiana	Fruit large and good flavour, 3s. 6d. each
513 Sapientium	Common banana, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
514 Sp. Norfolk Island	Not yet fruited, 5s. each
515 Sugar Banana	Small fruit, immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each

Scarce kinds, 5s. each.

516 Cliffortiana	Java
517 Jackii	Queensland
518 Maculata	Calcutta
519 Rumphiana, var.	Java
520	Ambon
521	Gembon
522	Kidany
523	Kohlohheadjale
524	Lilen
525	Radja pahocan
526	Tandock (plaintain)
527 Paradisiaca	Tembago
	Variegata

Blackberries—(*Rubus fruticosus*, &c).

These are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, covering fences, &c.

1s. each.

528 American

529 English

530 Laughton—the best fruit

Currants—(*Ribes*, *nigrum*, *rubrum*, *et aureum*).

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the gooseberries, bear but a sprinkling of fruit, so that in the suburban gardens they are cultivated more for the interest attaching to them than for their value as a fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles, are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

1s. each.

531 Common black	Large and good
532 " red	Large, red, early
533 " white	Hardy, and good bearer
534 Black Naples	Large and early
535 Cherry or Cerise	Large red, a prodigious bearer
536 Fox's Large Red	The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common, a never-failing cropper
537 Knight's Red	A superior hardy variety
538 La Fertile	Large, late red
539 La Versailles	Hardy and prolific
540 Odgen's Black	
541 Raby Castle	
542 Sirius Red	

Gooseberries—(*Ribes Grossularia*).

The winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favourite fruit to crop well, but long before you reach the end of the three railways, they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine) when good sorts are cultivated (not poor sorts as now) the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts, within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

543 Greenwood	Very large, green, thin-skin, excellent flavour
544 Ironmonger	Small, round, fine flavour
545 Lancashire Prize	Large, early and prolific
546 Leveller	Long smooth yellow, very large, one of the best
547 Ploughboy	Long smooth light red, one of the best late varieties
548 Rifleman	Large red, late, and first-rate
549 Roaring Lion	One of the largest red, oblong
550 Slaughterman	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
551 Speedwell	Plump, light red, profuse bearer, and excellent flavour, early
552 Warrington	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
553 White Eagle	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good

Grapes—(*Vitis vinifera*).

The following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, sent for on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. A gravelly, stoney, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine; with this, any cultivable soil will answer.

Rooted plants, 6d. each, or 30s. per 100 ; cuttings, 5s. per 100, except marked otherwise.

FRUIT TREES.

GRAPES—Continued.

554	Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
555	„ Hambro	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
556	„ July (Devereux)	Very early, bunch and berry small, flesh sweet and juicy, 1s. 6d.
557	„ Monukka	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape, 1s. 6d.
558	„ Prince	Berries large oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
559	„ Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
560	Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
561	Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured, 1s. each
562	Calabrian Raisin	Bunch large, long, and tapering, often over a foot in length; berry white, large, round, and sugary, with a skin remarkable alike for its thickness and transparency; one of the very best keepers, 1s. 6d.
563	Chaptal	Bunch and berry large; white, juicy, and sweet; excellent quality and great bearer, 1s. each
564	Chasselas Vibert	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour; juicy, rich, and agreeable; robust grower, and excellent quality, 1s. 6d.
565	Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
566	Duc de Majenta	A highly esteemed variety, 1s.
567	Duchess of Buccleugh	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good cropper, 1s. each
568	Golden Champion	The largest grape grown; bunches large and compact; flavour rich and excellent; appears to suit the climate admirably, 1s. 6d.
569	Golden Hamburg	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape, 1s. each
570	Gouais	A grape celebrated for producing the finest brandies
571	Hermitage or Shiraz	Large oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
572	Joslyng's St. Albans	Flesh firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape, 1s. each
573	Lady Downes' Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat, 1s. each
574	Mrs. Pince's Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour, 3s. 6d.
575	Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation
576	Muscatal, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
577	„ red	Most delicate and delicious
578	„ white	Superb flavour
579	Royal Vineyard	Agreeable sweetwater flavour, with a tinge of Muscat
580	Shepherd's Reislung	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
581	Snow's Muscat	Large, with an exquisite Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
582	Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
583	Trentham, black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent table grape
584	Verdeilho (Madeira)	A small berried grape of great excellence
585	Wantage	Bunches large, paler red, very hardy and free bearer
586	White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
587	Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape

Grapes—*American*—(*Vitis labrusca*, *vulpina*, *et rotundifolia*).

These vines are free from the attacks of the oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses, in which the three species above named are represented.

588	Allen's	Black, with a rich sweet delicious flavour; berries round, of medium size; bunch rather large, 1s.
589	Alvey	Black, berries small, bunches medium, flavour vinous, skin tender, 1s.
590	Anna	White, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent, 1s. 6d.
591	Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich, an immense bearer, 1s. 6d.
592	Clinton	Black, bunch medium, berry small, pulpy, juicy, with a slight harsh flavour, a good keeper, 1s.
593	Elsinboro	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape, 1s. 6d.
594	Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it, 6d.
595	Lincoln	Black, bunch medium, berry rather large, flesh juicy, with little pulp, and good flavour, 1s. 6d.
596	Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early, 1s. 6d.
597	Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious, 1s.

Passion Fruit.

598 Alata	2s. 6d.
599 Decasneana	2s. 6d.
600 Edulis	1s. 6d.
601 Granadilla	3s. 6d.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

Raspberries—(*Rubus Idæus*).

A really useful fruit and of easy culture, 6s. per dozen, 20s. per 100.

602 Antwerp Red	Large and fine flavour
603 " White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
604 Fastolf	Fruit red, flavour good
605 Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
606 Victoria	Large red fruit of excellent flavour, late, one of the best

Strawberries—(*Fragaria, various hybrids*).

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds or to form edgings in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.

607 Alpine Red	Small, early, and suitable for cold shady situations, 3s 6d per 100
608 " White	Similar to above only in colour, 3s 6d per 100
609 British Queen	Fine high flavoured variety, 5s per 100
610 Carolina Superba	Resembles British Queen, larger, 5s per 100
611 Duc de Malakoff	Very large, good, 3s 6d per 100
612 Eleanor, or Myatt's Eliza	Large and handsome, 5s per 100
613 Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse, 5s per 100
614 Eclipse	Very fine, not to be surpassed, 5s per 100
615 Fertilised Hautboy	Very large and fine, 1s per dozen
616 Frogmore, late pine	Handsome, late variety, 5s per 100
617 Grovesend Scarlet	Handsome variety, good size and flavour, 5s per 100
618 Keen's Seedling	Fine flavour, very hardy, 3s 6d per 100
619 La Reine	Fruit long and excellent, 5s per 100
620 La Constant	Late and excellent, 5s per 100
621 Mammoth	Fruit immensely large, deep red colour, foliage small, fruit well exposed to the sun, 1s 6d per dozen
622 Marguerite	Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit, 3s 6d per 100
623 May Queen	Small, but perpetual bearer, 5s per 100
624 Myatt's Pine Apple	Medium size, flavour magnificent, 5s per 100
625 " Surprise	Rather coarse, 5s per 100
626 Oscar	Excellent flavour, great cropper, 3s 6d per 100
627 Omar Pasha	Rich flavour, fine, 5s per 100
628 Premier	One of the best, large, fine flavour and immense cropper, 7s 6d per 100
629 Princess Royal	Medium size, fine flavour, 5s per 100
630 Prince Arthur	Fine free bearer, good flavour, 5s per 100
631 Prolific Hautboy	Requires a cool position, 5s per 100
632 Rifleman	Fine flavour, hardy and good bearer, 5s per 100
633 Sir Harry	Large and excellent, 5s per 100
634 Trollope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation, 5s per 100
635 White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour, 5s per 100

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, TREE FERNS, AND CYCADS.

No person with any just pretensions to taste in ornamental planting would omit to secure a few of these distinguished plants, if in his power. There is something grand in the leaf or frond of a palm or tree-fern not to be seen in any other family. Imagine a single leaf twenty feet or more in length, and hundreds of these crowning a pillar-like stem, rising with uniform thickness, from ten to one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, without a branch, curve, or irregularity; these leaves, arranged with mathematical regularity, have graceful ostrich-feather-like sweeps and undulations; others, of corresponding height, having fronds ten or twelve feet in diameter spreading out like a huge fan, large enough to form the roof of a small house, and these, in the highest degree, symmetrically and gracefully arranged. Imagine these trees, with great varieties of form and size, but harmonious withal, and wonder why they have been so long neglected!

To have the best effect, all the species that will suit the situation should be formed into neighbouring groups, or several specimens of each species grouped so as to form a whole. The best situation would be a valley enclosed by wooded hills on three sides, with the opening towards the north or north-east, or, if a valley is not at hand, three sides of the palm arrangements should be planted with tall-growing *Araucarias*, such as the Norfolk Island Pine. This plan would both shelter and add to the effect of the Palm-ground. In small pleasure-grounds, where space for this arrangement could not be spared, a few specimens of the hardiest should never be omitted, and even here they appear to the best advantage if planted in company with Tree Ferns.

Dracenas, Tree Ferns, and *Cycads* are placed, in our list, with Palms, both because they have an alliance and a wide distinction, and this close alliance, yet wide distinction, creates a harmony that should not be lost sight of when effective ornamental planting is aimed at. In these respects the harmony of these orders of plants is as remarkably striking, if not more so, to the casual observer, as to the more learned student, though the latter will recognise in them, with profound interest, the connecting links between the existing and pre-Adamite floras, or fossil and present vegetation. For a similar reason, *Araucarias* have been recommended as the best shelter, and these, with *Dammaras*, may be partially introduced to the Palm-ground without compromising good taste.

PALMS.

THOUGH grouped together, it is thought advisable to arrange our list in subdivisions for the sake of convenience, and also assisting those not familiar with the names to form some idea of the characters of the different objects enumerated. All the palms in the list can be grown in the open, in sheltered positions, in the Sydney climate. Species especially hardy, or otherwise noteworthy, will be referred to as they occur in the list.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
ARECA Baueri	30	2 6	CORYPHA umbraculifera	8 to 100	5 0
„ monostachys (the Walking Stick Palm)	6 to 10	2 6	The great Fan Palm or the Talipot palm: the noblest palm of India. The fronds, without the foot stalks, measure twenty feet by fifteen, and can be folded like a fan, and when in a dry condition it is not then thicker than a man's arm. It must be a most imposing object. At the age of about 30 years it produces flowers and fruit, after ripening which it is said to die. The flower spadix rises from the crown of fronds to a height of 30 feet, and is divided into branches, the lower of which often measure 20 feet in length, the whole of the spadix with its branches being covered with white flowers, succeeded by an enormous quantity of fruit of a globose form, and about an inch and a half in diameter. The fronds are utilised for tents and for roofs of houses; and Hindoo grandees, on occasions of ceremony, are followed by a servant carrying one of them, as a canopy, above his head. They are of extraordinary lightness. Here, this palm would only succeed in warm sheltered positions. The central substance of the stem can be used for food.		
Found between the mountains and the coast from Hunter's River northwards. It is interesting from its dwarf habit and slender stem, being in fact a miniature representative of a tall palm.					
„ sapida	25	2 6	DÆMONOROPS fissus	—	5 0
BOWENIA spectabilis	50	5 0	„ Palumbicus	—	3 6
CALYPTROCALYX spicata	—	5 0	KENTIA Belmoreana. The Curly Palm of Howe's Island. Very ornamental	40	5 0
CARYOTA nobilifera	60	5 0			
CHAMÆROPS Portuni	12	3 6			
Very hardy.					
„ humilis	10	10			
Very hardy.					
COCOS plumosus	40	2 6			
CORYPHA Australis, or LIVISTONA Australis	100 to 150	2 6			
This is our well-known Cabbage-tree. It grows naturally on our seaboard regions from the northern to the southern boundaries. It is therefore hardy over a large portion of the colony. It is a noble tree, and of quick growth in good land and well sheltered positions. The fronds are employed in the manufacture of the hats so popular among our young bushmen, and the trunks are employed in the construction of house walls. The fronds are large and orbicularly fan shaped.					

PALMS—Continued.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.
KENTIA Canterburyana. The Umbrella Palm of Howe's Island. Very handsome	40	5 0
„ Forsteri. Howe's Island	20	5 0
„ gracilis	20	5 0
„ Mooreana. The Dwarf Palm of Howe's Island	10	5 0
„ Wendlandiana	—	5 0
The Kentias are all well suited for our climate, and especially for growing in large pots or vases for decorating banqueting halls, conservatories, &c., as well as for planting out in gardens and ornamental grounds. They are quite hardy in all but our coldest districts.		
LATANIA Borbonica	20	3 6
LIVISTONA altissima	100	5 0
„ Australis (see Corypha)	150	2 6
„ Mauritiana	25	5 0
„ subglobosa	—	5 0

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.
OREODOXA Regia	60	3 6
PHENIX dactylifera (Date palm)	20	2 6
„ reclinata. Very hardy, seeds used as a substitute for coffee	15	2 6
PTYCOSPERMA Alexandræ	153	3 6
„ Cunninghamsi (Bangalo) native of the coast regions as far south as Illawarra. It is a handsome, hardy, feathery fronded and quick-growing palm	100	2 6
„ elegans (Seaforthia elegans)	100	2 6
„ disticha	60	0 0
„ patula	—	5 0
SABAL Adansoniana. Hardy, stemless palm	—	5 0
„ umbraculifera	80	5 0
SAGUS farinifera	—	3 6
THrinax argentia	25	3 6
WALLICHIA Caryotoides. A very hardy and handsome palm from the Himalayas of India	20	5 0

Note.—Where the height is not given, we have no reliable information on the point.

DRACÆNAS, OR PALM LILIES.

ALTHOUGH classed with the Asparagæe sub-order of Lilyworts, Dracænas resemble palms in appearance, habit of growth, and in duration, so much that they have been, and very properly, designated "PALM LILIES." Contemporary leading botanists have placed most of the species enumerated under the genus Cordyline, but, in this instance, departing from our usual course, we have retained the more popular name.

The species for the most part do not attain to the stature of tall palms. They are remarkably easy to manage under pot culture. The taller kinds in the list have been proved to be quite hardy in all parts of the colony except the coldest; while the hardiness of the smaller and the beautifully variegated species and varieties has not been ascertained; but as the genus is very susceptible of acclimation, and, unlike the classes we have associated them with in this enumeration, they can be multiplied with facility, there is every inducement to plant out without stint.

Note.—A, proved hardy.

B, not yet proved.

A.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.
DRACÆNA Australis	40	2 6
This tall species is a native of Norfolk Island, and has here proved to be very hardy. It is also known under the specific name Bauerii, and is scarcely distinguishable by an ordinary observer from the New Zealand species Forsterii. When aged the crown sometimes becomes slightly ramified, a feature desirable rather than otherwise.		
„ indivisa	20	5 0
Another very hardy and comparatively tall species from New Zealand, very palm-like in aspect. The crown of leaves never ramifies, and the leaves are six inches wide when the tree is vigorous.		
„ stricta	25	2 6
„ terminalis	10	5 0

B.

(FROM 4 TO 10 FEET.)

„ alba marginata. Long rich green leaves two inches wide with a white margin	3	6
„ Belmoreana. Beautiful broad, creamy-white leaves turning to rose crimson as they mature	5	0
„ Baptisti. Leaves margined and striped with narrow flakes changing from creamy-white to pale pink and deep rose	5	0
„ Cooperi. Leaves bronzy, occasionally flaked and margined with brilliant crimson	3	6
„ Crisforthia. Very compact habit; leaves metallic in aspect, striped and margined with bright rose	7	6

	s. d.
DRACÆNA Chelsoni. Leaf large; very dark glossy green, becoming mottled and bordered with deep crimson as the plant develops	5 0
„ erecta. Leaves narrow and short, green, brown, and crimson stripes	3 6
„ flamula. Broad leaves, metallic ground, with broad flashes of carmine	3 6
„ Gayi. A dense grower, deep bronze leaves striped with crimson	3 6
„ Guilfoylei. Recurved leaves, marked with yellowish white, and shaded with pink and purple	5 0
„ Hendersoni. One of the finest, with broad arching leaves, carmine, white, and green stripes thickly placed	5 0
„ metallica. Very dark coppery purple when young, and still darker when the leaves mature	3 6
„ Queen Victoria. Pale green and broad foliage, striped and dashed with white; at maturity the leaves wholly white, except the mid-rib, which preserves the green	5 0
„ Shepherdii. Pale green, striped with bronzy orange, with crimson margin; a strong grower	3 6
„ splendens. Bronzy green, broken with carmine, occasionally showing stripes	5 0
„ striatifolia	3 6
„ Wrightii	3 6

TREE FERNS AND CYCADS.

TREE FERNS.

It is not thought necessary to particularise distinctions among the species of Tree Ferns here enumerated. All are perfectly hardy so far as our temperatures would affect them; but they require shade and a certain amount of humidity, but even in this they are not so particular as most of the palms. They can also be grown in pots and vases, and thus made available for *fête* decoration. But their association with other classes of ferns, in a Fernery, or with palms, &c., in a Palmery, or more correctly Palmetum, are the grand climax in their culture. To establish them in a plantation some care is necessary; but once fairly started they give but little trouble.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ALSOPHILA Australis..	1 to 10	3	6 to 40	0		DICKSONIA Antartica..	1 to 10	3	6 to 40	0	
„ Cooperi ..	1 to 6	5	0 to 40	0		„ excelsa (small) ..	—	—	3	6 to 5	0
„ Macarthuri ..	1 to 10	5	0 to 20	0		„ Smithi ..	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	
CYATHEA dealbata ..	1 to 4	5	0 to 30	0		„ squarrosa ..	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	
„ medullaris ..	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0		„ Youngiana ..	1 to 4	5	0 to 20	0	

Note.—Extra large trunks at proportionate prices.

CYCADS, OR FERN PALMS.

THESE singular plants, with their elegant, feathery palm-like leaves, are of exceedingly facile culture. Once established, they will endure for centuries all conditions, neglected or otherwise. They are quite hardy here; and being very slow growers, the aim should be to secure the largest specimens possible. Some are trunkless, while others have their crowns of frond-like leaves at the termination of palm or tree-fern-like trunks of considerable stature.

	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
CATAKIDZAMIA Hopeana ..	—	21	0	MACROZAMIA Denisoni ..	6	7	6
CYCAS circinalis ..	4	5	0	„ plumosa ..	—	5	0
„ media ..	4	2	6	ZAMIA Mackenziei ..	6	1	6
MACROZAMIA corallipes gyrata ..	4	3	6	„ spiralis ..	6	1	6

Note.—These Cycads, or Fern Palms, can be removed from their natural homes and transported to long distances without risk of loss by the operation. There are some magnificent species in Northern Queensland, amongst which may be mentioned *Cycas Angulata* and *Cycas Normanbyana* attaining a stature of upwards of seventy feet, such specimens probably having lived through many centuries. We hope to see fine specimens brought here now that their native homes are being settled by the Colonists. They must be grand objects, and we will avail ourselves of every opportunity to secure a stock.



Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, & Plants.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

As this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for the park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large per-centage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

Plants whose attractions may be owing, in part or altogether, to their blooms, will be distinguished from those whose chief ornament is other than their flowers. A few will be found which are only hardy in warm situations near the coast. These will be distinguished, and notes are given about any plants which appear to be of exceptional interest. The notes will point out also such as are suitable for shelter.

E. denotes evergreen; D. denotes deciduous; H. denotes hardiness in coldest districts; G. denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; S. denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder. F. denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs. V. variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage; * requiring artificial warmth.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.F.	ABELIA rupestris	4	1 6
E.F.	" uniiflora	2	1 6
E.	ABIES. (See Pines and Taxads)	—	—
E.F.V.	ABUTILON Auguste Paswald ..	8	2 6
E.F.S.	" Bedfordianum	12	1 6
E.F.	" Duc de Malakoff	8	1 6
E.F.	" Van Houtte	12	2 6
E.F.V.	" vaaxilarium Variegatum	12	1 6
E.F.	" venosum	12	1 6
E.F.	" vitifolia	8	1 6
D.H.	ACER negundo (Box-elder) ..	50	2 0
D.H.	" platanoides (Norway Maple)..	70	2 0
D.H.	" pseudo-platanus (Sycamore, or False Plane)	100	1 6
E.	ACANTHUS spinosus	6	1 6
E.	ACMENA elliptica (Lily pily) ..	40	1 6
E.	" myrtifolia	40	2 6
E.	" pendula	60	2 6
E.S.*	ADAMIA versicolor	4	2 6
D.H.	ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum (Horse chestnut)	60	3 6
E.	AGAVA Americana	50	1 0
E.	" variegata	50	1 0
D.H.	AILANTHUS glandulosa	60	1 0

This is a very handsome and quick-growing tree, useful in ornamental grounds; and any kind of soil or sand will suit it. It is also interesting as the tree furnishing the food for, and giving its name to a new species of silk-worm which has been much noticed as an industrial object for a few years past.

E.	ALEURITES triloba (Candle-nut tree)	25	2 6
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The Candle-nut tree is a quick-grower, very hardy, ornamental, and may prove valuable as a timber and oil-producing tree over large areas of coast sands fit for little else. Its fruits well near Sydney. It will thrive in any soil.

D.H.	ALNUS Capensis	20	1 0
D.H.	ALOYSIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena)	8	1 0
D.H.	" citriodora (Bergamot) ..	8	1 6

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	ALSOPHILA (Tree Ferns. See list)		
D.H.	AMORPHA fruticosa	6	1 6
D.H.	" Sellowi	10	1 0
E.H.	ANDROMEDA phyllireæefolia ..	2	2 6
	" calyculata	2	5 0
	" mariana	2	5 0
E.*	ANTHOCERCIS viscosa	6	2 6
E.S.G.F.*	APHELANDRA facinata	4	3 6
E.S.G.F.*	" cristata	8	3 6
E.S.G.F.*	" Leopoldi	4	3 6

Splendid Hot-house and Green-house flowering plants but will stand out in warm and sheltered situations.

E.	ARALIA Bernaysiana	8	10 6
E.	" elegantissima	8	5 0
E.	" Japonica	20	1 6
E.	" Osyana	10	3 6
E.	" papyrifera (Rice-paper tree)	10	1 6
E.*	" parvifolia	10	5
E.	" pentaphylla	10	2 6
E.*	" Schæfferi	10	3 6
E.*	" Schomburgkiana	10	5 0
E.*	" Shepherdiana	10	5 0
E.*	" Veitchii	10	5 0

All the species of Aralia are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory, or the pleasure ground. They are remarkable both for the size and the extraordinary diversity of form exhibited in their leaves, which, in most of them, display handsome colours and variegation. It is for this grand and imposing leafage that the genus is so much valued in ornamental gardening. They are of very easy culture, though difficult to multiply in some instances.

E.H.	ARBUTUS Andrachne	15	3 6
E.H.	" unedo (Strawberry Tree)	15	3 6
E.S.G.	ARDISIA crenulata	4	1 6
E.S.G.	" crispæ	8	1 6
E.S.	" lutea	3	1 6
E.	ARQUINA bispinosa	10	2 6
E.	" grandiflora	10	2 6

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	ARAUCARIA. (See Pines and Taxads.)		
E.	ARECA. (See Palms, &c.)		
E.	ASTER argophyllus (Musk Aster) ..	40	2 6
E.	" tomentosus ..	10	2 6
E.	AUCUBA Japonica ..	4	2 6
E.S.	BALOGHIA lucida ..	40	2 6
E.	BAMBUSA arundinaceæ ..	50	3 6
E.	" humilis ..	6	1 0
E.	" nigra (Black Bamboo) ..	20	2 6
E.	" pubescens ..	20	2 0

Bamboos, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here; and are quite indispensable in first class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere: in swamps, or the dry flats and highlands. The large, tough, woody stems can be employed for a greater number of useful purposes than all the other timbers in the world together. For their great utility, as well as for other reasons, the large kinds that are hardy should be extensively planted in rural districts. Some of the large species have, in India, been observed to develop their great stems as much as 40 feet, in height, in as many days. Our colonial collections require increasing by the addition of many of the most useful species.

E.	BARKLEYA springafolia ..	10	2 6
E.F.	BAUHINIA Hookeri ..	6	3 6
E.F.	" purpurea ..	25	1 6
E.F.	" scandens (climber) ..	20	3 6
E.	BENTHAMIA fragifera ..	10	2 6
E.F.H.	BERBERIS Bealii ..	6	2 6
E.F.H.	" Darwini ..	4	3 6
E.F.H.	" fascicularis ..	4	1 6
E.F.H.	" Fortunei ..	4	1 6
E.F.H.	" Leschenaulti ..	8	2 0
D.H.	" vulgaris (common Bar-		

berry .. 8 1 0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit Barberry. It is a dense-growing and prickly bush, and can be planted as a hedge which small animals or poultry could not penetrate. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree-shade. They, also, are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps or in hedges.

E.	BORONIA ledifolia ..	3	2 0
E.	" megastigma ..	3	2 6
E.	" pinnata ..	3	2 0
E.	" serrulata (Native Rose) ..	2	2 6
E.	BOTRYODENDRON latifolium ..	10	2 6
E.	" reticulatum ..	10	2 6
E.	BOWENIA spectabilis. (See Palms, &c.)		
E.F.	BOUVARDIA brilliant ..	4	2 6
E.F.	" candidissima ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Davidsoni ..	4	1 6
E.F.	" Jacquini ..	4	1 6
E.T.	" jasminiflora ..	4	3 6
E.T.	" leviantha ..	4	1 6
E.T.	" Oriana ..	4	2 6
E.T.	" triphylla ..	4	2 6

Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs, brilliant coloured flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed.

E.	BRACHYCHITON acerifolia (fire tree) ..	80	2 0
E.	BRASSAIA actinophylla ..	15	2 6
E.	" sciadophylla ..	15	2 6

The species are flowering shrubs of large size; very bright and conspicuous when in bloom, and the foliage is noble and striking.

E.	BREXIA Madagascariensis ..	10	3 6
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		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.S.	BROUSSONETIA papyfera. (Tappa		
	cloth tree.) ..	20	2 6
E.S.	Browallia Jamiesoni ..	8	1 0
E.S.G.F.	BRUGMANSIA Knightii ..	10	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinea ..	5	2 6
E.S.F.	" suaveoleus ..	10	1 0
E.F.	BRUNSFELSIA Americana ..	6	1 6
E.F.	" calycina ..	3	5 0
E.F.	" confertiflora ..	3	5 0
E.F.*	" confertiflora variegata ..	2	5 0
E.F.	" eximæ ..	4	5 0
E.F.	" Hopeana ..	4	2 6
E.F.*	" Lindeni ..	4	5 0
E.F.	" latifolia ..	3	2 6
E.F.	" uniflora ..	3	2 6

Very sweet-scented, free-flowering shrubs; better suited for pot culture, the green house, or the conservatory than in the open ground.

E.F.	BUDDLEA globosa ..	8	1 6
E.T.	" Lindleyana ..	8	1 0
E.T.	" paniculata ..	20	1 0
E.F.	" salicifolia ..	10	1 0
E.H.	BURCHELLIA Capensis ..	10	2 6
E.H.	BUXUS arborea (tree box) ..	20	1 0
E.H.	" latifolius ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" longifolius ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens ..	8	1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens variegata ..	4	1 6
E.	CÆSALPINEA Tara ..	15	2 6
E.	" alternifolia ..	15	2 6
E.	CALANDRA Portoinensis ..	10	2 6
E.	CALODENDRON Capensis ..	15	2 6
E.H.	CALLIOMA serratifolia (black wattle) ..	30	1 6
E.H.	CAMPHORA officinalis (camphor tree) ..	50	1 6
E.F.	CANTUA buxifolia ..	6	1 6
E.F.	" pyrifolia ..	6	1 6
E.F.	CAPPARIS Mitchelli ..	10	2 6
E.	" spinosa (caper bush) ..	6	2 6
E.	CARGILLIA pentaveria ..	40	1 6
D.H.	CARRYA alba (hickory) ..	90	2 6
D.H.	" microcarpa ..	80	2 6
D.H.	" oliviformis ..	70	2 6
D.H.	" sulcata ..	80	2 6
D.H.	" tomentosa ..	90	2 6

The Carryas are North American timber and nut-bearing trees of great value. Hickory timber is well known for its beauty and great strength, while the nuts are largely used as food, and for oil. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts. The species were formerly classed under the genus Juglans along with the ordinary Walnut.

E.	CARYOTA (see Palms)		
E.F.	CASINOPSIS Capensis ..	8	2 6
E.	CASSIA corymbiflora ..	15	2 0
D.H.	CASTANEA vesca (Spanish chestnut) ..	40	3 6
E.F.	CASTANOSPERMUM Australe ..	70	1 6
E.	CASUARINA quadrivalvis (She oak) ..	70	1 6
D.H.	CATALPA syriacifolia ..	20	2 0
E.H.	CERANTHUS Americanus ..	6	2 6
E.	CERASUS ilicifolia ..	12	5 0
E.H.	" Lauro-cerasus (English		
	Laurel or Bay) ..	20	1 6
E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal		
	Laurel) ..	20	2 6

The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil. They are now incorporated with the genus Prunus, along with plums, &c.; but we prefer for the present to use the genus Cerasus in our enumeration.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

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		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.F.	CERAPETALUM gummiferum (Christmas bush)	40	2 0
E.H.	" laurifolium (White wood)	100	2 0

The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. It is indigenous to the vicinity of Sydney, and no doubt formerly grew abundantly where the principal parts of our city now stand. Where the trees have been cared for, originals may yet be seen within the boundaries. Although formerly it was to be found in almost every ravine or hill side within ten or twelve miles of Sydney it has of late years become scarce, because the flower-laden boughs are so much sought after at Christmas-tide for decoration. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the colour assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No description could do justice to the delicate grace and beauty of the Christmas Bush of Sydney, with its profusion of flowers displaying their charms for four or five months of the year. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

E.H.	CERATONIA siliqua (Carob Tree)	20	1 6
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The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, for by all these names it is known, is of interest, as it is supposed that the fruit of it is the food which John the Baptist ate in the wilderness. The tree is ornamental, and well suited for large plantations. It is said that in Spain it is largely planted; horses, cattle, and swine being fed upon the pods, which are rich in sugar. It thrives exceedingly well here, stands exposure, and may some day be found as useful in our precarious climate for food and shelter as in Spain.

E.S.G.F.	CESTRUM Aurantiacum	8	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" diurnum	4	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" nocturnum	6	1 0
E.F.	CHENESTES jesneroides	10	2 0
E.	CHILIANTHUS disophyllus	6	2 6
D.F.	CHIMONANTHES fragrans (Allspice)	10	1 6
E.	CHIONANTHUS effusiflorus	25	2 6
E.F.G.	CHOROEZEMA cordata	2	2 6
E.F.	CHRYSYTHIA grandiflora	3	2 6
E.F.	CISTUS formosus	3	1 6
E.F.	" Lusitanicus	3	1 6
E.F.	" Monspeliensis	3	1 6
E.	CITHAREXYLUM quadrangulare	20	2 6
E.	CITRIBATIS microphylla	6	2 0
E.F.	CLERODENDRUM fragrans	4	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" nutans	3	2 6
E.F.	" viscosa	3	2 6
E.	CLIANTHUS Dampieri (seed) (Desert Pea)	1	1 0
E.F.G.	" puniceus (Parrot's Beak)	6	2 6
E.	COCCOLOBA platyclada	20	2 6
E.S.G.*	COFFEA Arabica (coffee)	4	2 6
E.G.F.	CORONILLA glauca	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" velutina	3	1 0
E.	CORYNOCARPUS levigatus (Karaka tree)	15	1 6
E.F.	CORYNOSTYLUS albidiflorus	2	2 6
E.	COTONEASTER microphylla	6	1 6
D.H.	CRATEGUS coccinea (Scarlet Hawthorn)	20	2 6
D.H.F.	" macrantha	20	1 6
D.H.F.	" Nepalensis	12	1 6
D.H.F.	" oxycanthera	15	0 3
E.	CRYPTOCARYA glaucescens	50	2 0
E.	" laurifolia	40	2 0

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	CUPANIA Australis (Australian Tamarind)	50	2 6

Cupania or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size and magnificent and remarkable foliage. It is found in the Illawarra and similar scrubs on our coast. The fruit is a pleasant acid, and is sometimes preserved by the settlers. A very pleasant wine is also made from it.

E.G.F.	CUPHEA Gallotiana	2	2 0
E.G.F.	" Gamotiana mineata	2	2 0
E.G.F.	" Jarulensis	4	1 0
E.G.F.	" platycentra	1 1/2	1 6
D.H.	CYDONIA Japonica	4	1 6
D.H.	" Japonica alba	4	1 0
E.F.	CYTISSUS laburnum	8	1 6
D.H.G.F.	DAPHNE Fortunii	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" odora	4	2 6
E.G.F.	" odora variegata	3	2 6
E.	" odora rubra	4	2 6

Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut-flower bouquets, and universal favourites.

E.F.	DATURA chloranthæ	4	1 0
E.G.F.	DAUBENTONIA punicea	7	2 0
D.H.F.	DEUTZIA crenata flore pleno	3	1 0
D.H.F.	" grenata variegata	3	1 6
D.H.F.	" gracilis	1 1/2	1 0
D.G.F.	" Mexicana	4	1 0
D.H.F.	" scabra	6	1 0
E.	DICKSONIA (Tree ferns. See list)		
D.G.F.H.	DIERVILLEA amabilis	6	1 0
D.G.F.H.	" hortensia	5	1 6
D.G.F.H.	" variegata	3	1 6
D.G.F.H.	" rosea	3	1 0
D.G.F.H.	" splendens	3	1 6

Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse.

They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention, except that to flower them to the best advantage all shoots that have flowered should be cut away in winter, to make room for more growth.

E.G.F.	DIOSMA ericoides	3	1 6
E.G.F.	DIPLACUS puniceus	3	1 0
E.G.F.	" splendens hybrida	3	1 0
E.G.F.	DIPLOPAPPUS fruticans	1 1/2	2 0
E.F.G.	DIPTERACANTHUS Herbstii	2	1 6
E.F.	DOMBEYA Mastersi	8	2 6
E.	DOROPHORA sassafras	50	2 0
E.	DRACÆNA. (See Palms, &c.)		
E.F.	DORYANTHES excelsa (Gigantic Lily)	12	1 6
E.F.	" Palmeri	12	5 0
E.F.	DURANTA Plumieri	15	1 0
E.F.	" Plumieri alba	6	1 0
E.F.	" Ellisii	6	1 0
E.	ECHINOCARPUS australis	12	3 6
D.F.	EDGORTHIA chrysantha	2	1 0
E.F.	EDWARDSIA microphylla	6	2 6
E.	ELEAGNUS variegatus	10	2 0
E.F.	ELEOCARPUS cyaneus	20	1 0
E.F.	" orientalis	6	2 6
E.F.	" persisifolia	20	2 6
E.G.F.	EPACRIS grandiflora	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" paludosa	4	1 6
E.G.F.	ERICA Baccans	6	2 6
F.G.E.	" Bowiana	4	2 6
E.G.F.	" Heymalis	5	3 6
E.	" ramentaceæ	6	3 6
E.G.F.	" Wilmorea	5	3 6

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.
Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are rather difficult to establish. For this reason they will be more prized when successfully grown. For bouquets they are A 1.		
E.F. ERIOSTEMON nerifolius	10	2 0
D.F. ERYTHRINA arborea	20	1 6
D.F. " Bidwillii	15	1 6
D.G.F. " cristagali	20	2 6
D.F. " Cunninghamii	40	1 6
D.G.F. " Madame Belanger	6	3 6
D.F. " secundiflora	15	2 6

Erythrinæ, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower. The tall kinds will not flower until aged, unless their growth is artificially checked, and then they will bloom in magnificent profusion.

E.F. ESCALLONIA macrantha	5	2 0
E.F. " Montavidiensis	12	2 6
E.F. " organensis	5	2 0
E.F. " rubra	3	1 0
E.F. EUCALYPTUS citriodora	75	3 6
E. " globulus (Blue Gum) Tasmania	200	1 6
E. " marginata (Jarrah)	150	2 6
E. EUCRYPHIA Moorei	100	2 6
E. " elliptica	15	1 6
E. " Jambosa	20	1 6
E.F. EUGENIA Australis	40	1 6
E.F. " apiculata	5	1 6
E.F. " Mitchellii	16	1 6
E.F. " ugni	3	1 6
E. " uniflora	20	1 6
E.H. EUONYMUS Japonicus	12	1 6
E.H. " Japonicus variegatus	12	1 6
E.H. " latifolius	12	2 6
E.H. " radicans	4	2 6
E.S.G.F. EUPHORBIA fulgens	6	5 0
E.S.G.F. " splendens	6	1 6
E.S.G.F. " Butcherii	4	1 6
E.F. EUPOMATIA laurina	12	2 6
E. FABIANA imbricata	4	2 6
E. FAGUS Cunninghamii		
D.H. " sylvatica (Beech)	60	1 0
E. FICUS Australis	60	1 6
E.H. " Benjaminia	20	3 6
E. " Benjaminia aurea	40	3 6
E.S. " elastica (India-rubber)	30	1 6
E. " lucida	60	1 6
E. " macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig)	100	1 6
E. " obtusata	60	1 6
E.S. " sanguinervis	15	3 6

Amongst the species of this genus the Moreton Bay Fig takes the lead in popularity, and of all trees for planting in large grounds. It in time forms an enormous tree, and thrives anywhere; natural specimens have been measured having a circumference of ninety feet round the trunk near the ground. We think this tree is much too generally planted in excess. A few good specimens are plenty for any general plantation. For moderate sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient. Some of the others are quite as good (many think better), and should be planted for the sake of variety. We object to so many being planted in limited grounds, because they soon monopolise the ground and starve out most other trees in their vicinity. The native figs are all remarkable for their brilliant foliage, and they far surpass all

	Ht. in ft.	s. d.
other Australian trees for shade. Aurea and sanguinervis are remarkable for their uncommon foliage.		
E. FLACOURTIA cataphracta	19	3 6
D. FRAXINUS excelsior (Ash)	50	1 6
E. FORSYTHIA viridissima	5	1 6
E. " suspensa	3	1 6
D.F. FUCHSIA. (See list)		
E. GARDENIA citriodora (Citron-scented)	3	3 6
E.G.F. " florida flore pleno	6	1 0
E.G.F. " florida variegata	3	7 6
E.G.F. " Fortuni	4	1 6
E.G.F. " globosa	6	2 6
E.G.T. " magnifica	4	1 6
E.G.F. " radicans	1	1 0
E.G.F. " radicans variegata	1	3 6
E.G.F. " Shepherdii	4	1 6
E.G.F. " Thunbergiana	6	2 6
E. GARRYA elliptica	15	2 6
E.F. " glomerata	3	1 6
E. GLOCHIDION Australe	12	1 0
E.F. GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla	3	1 0
E. GREIVIA occidentalis	10	2 0
E.F. GREVILLEA Fosterii	4	2 0
E.F. " Hillii	20	2 0
E.F. " juniparina	5	1 6
E.F. " longifolia	6	1 0
E.T. " robusta	80	1 6

Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the other Grevilleas are worthy a place for their singular and graceful habit.

E.F. HABROTHAMNUS elegans	6	1 0
E.F. " fascicularis	4	1 0
E. HAKKA suaveolens	10	2 6
D.F. HAMELIA patens	10	1 0
E.F. HASTINGIA coccinea	10	2 6
E.S. HEECOLINUM lanthimum	2	2 6
E.S.F. HELIOTROPUM aureum	2	1 6
E.S.F. " la petite negre	3	1 0
E.F. " Peruvianum	2	1 0
E.F. " triomphe de Leigh	4	1 0
E.F. " Voltairianum	2	1 6
E.F. HETEROPTERIS nitida	4	2 6
E. HEMICYCLIA Australasiaca	100	2 6
E. HIBISCUS Cocksi	10	3 6
E.G.F. " Cooperii	4	2 6
E. " grandiflora flore pleno	6	2 6
E. " Hendersoni	6	5 0
E.F. " heterophyllus	16	1 6
E. " liliflorus	10	1 6
D.F. " mutabilis	15	1 0
E.F. " mutabilis flore pleno	10	1 6
E.G.F. " rosa sinensis	5	1 6
E.G.F. " rosa splendens	10	1 6
E.G.F. " rosa flore pleno	3	2 6
E.G.F. " rosa luteo	3	2 6
D.H.F. " Syriacus alba marginatus	5	1 0
D.H.F. " Syriacus in variety		1 0

Rosa sinensis and its varieties are always gay with brilliant scarlet flowers; they seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

D. HYDRANGEA fimbriata macrophylla	4	2 6
D.G.F. " Hortensis	4	1 0
D.G.F. " Hortensis variegata	3	2 6
D.G.F. " Japonica	4	1 0
D. " Japonica rosea	4	2 6
D. " otaxa	4	1 6

Ht. in ft. s. d.

Certainly this old and well-known favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded from the sun the large corymbs of flowers of *hortensis* will be blue; exposed and in moderately dry places they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place. All the species are pretty and free flowering, easily cultivated plants.

E.S.	HYMENOSPERMUM pittosporoides ..	15	1	0
D.F.	HYPERICUM floribunda ..	3	1	0
D.F.	„ Japonicum ..	5	1	0
D.F.	„ monogynum ..	4	1	0
E.H.	ILEX Alataclarense ..	12	3	6
E.H.	„ aquifoliua ..	20	2	0
E.H.	„ aquifolium alba marginata ..	10	3	6
E.H.	„ aquifolium aurea ..	10	3	6
E.H.	„ cornuta ..	8	1	6
E.	„ opaca ..	25	2	6
E.	„ Paraguayensis ..	12	2	6
E.	ILLICUM anisatum ..	6	2	0
E.G.F.	INDIGOFERA Australis ..	5	2	0
E.G.F.	„ decora ..	2	1	6
E.F.	INGA hæmatoxylon ..	10	3	6
E.F.	„ pulcherrima ..	15	2	6
E.F.	JASMINUM fruticans (Yellow Jas- mine) ..	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	JOCHROMA tubulosa ..	3	1	0
E.G.F.	JUSTICIA carnea ..	2 1/2	1	0
F.F.	„ cydonifolia ..	4	1	0
E.G.F.	„ flavescens ..	3	1	6
E.G.F.	„ flavicoma ..	3	1	6
E.G.F.	„ splendens ..	3	1	6
E.G.F.	KALOSANTHES coccinea (Crassula) ..	1 1/2	1	6
D.H.F.	KERRIA Japonica ..	3	1	0
D.H.F.	„ flore pleno ..	3	1	6
D.H.F.	LAGERSTROMIA Reginae ..	20	1	0
D.H.F.	„ Reginae alba ..	12	1	0
E.F.	LAGUNARIA Patersoni ..	40	1	6

This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea-breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees. At Norfolk Island, of which it is a native, the writer has seen it on the windward side of the island growing in some places a solitary specimen, and in groups, thriving better than those seen in more sheltered situations. It is there known as the White Oak, and used for boat knees, being the only wood on the island fit for that purpose, and only those having grown exposed are used. In this colony they have been found to stand the trying effects of our south-easterly winds.

E.	LAURUS Australis ..	10	2	6
E.	„ Zeylanica ..	15	2	6
E.H.	„ nobilis (Sweet Bay) ..	30	2	0
E.	LIGUSTRUM Japonicum ..	12	1	6
E.	„ Japonicum variegatum ..	8	2	6
E.	„ lucidum ..	20	2	6
D.H.	„ vulgare (Privet) ..	6	0	6
	„ undulatum ..	6	1	6

Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flower-beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

D.H.	LIRIODENDRON tulipiferum (Tulip tree) ..	60	3	6
E.F.	LYCIUM rigidum ..	4	1	6

Ht. in ft. s. d.

E.F.	MAGNOLIA ananæfolia ..	8	2	0
D.H.F.	„ bicolor ..	4	1	6
D.H.F.	„ conspicua ..	20	1	6
D.H.F.	„ grandiflora ..	25	2	6

All the species of magnolia deserve a place in every garden with pretensions to the ornamental. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white, powerfully fragrant, flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects, when in flower. Their large tulip-like blossoms, in great profusion, expand in early spring, before the leaves appear, and when the trees are large and dry, dead looking branches are thus, as it were, magically clothed with showy blossoms of various hues; their appearance is in the highest degree picturesque. Ananæfolia is a pretty, shining-leaved shrub or tree, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine. All of the species thrive with small attention, and they are not nice about soil or situation.

E.G.S.F.	MELASTOMA heteromala ..	4	1	6
E.G.S.F.	„ Malabathrica ..	4	1	6
E.F.	METROSIDEROS tomentosus ..	25	2	0
E.S.G.F.	MEYENIA erecta ..	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	„ erecta alba ..	2	3	6
E.G.F.	MURRAYA exotica ..	8	2	6
E.G.F.	MURALTIA Heisteria ..	4	1	6
E.	MYROXYLON pereira (Balsam of Peru) ..	15	3	6
E.	MYOPORUM ellipticum ..	15	1	0
E.	MYRSINE variata ..	8	2	0
E.G.	MYRTUS communis ..	6	1	6
E.G.	„ Romanus ..	4	2	6
E.	„ tomentosus ..	6	2	6
E.	NANDINA domestica ..	5	1	0
E.F.	NERIUM album ..	12	1	0
E.F.	„ alba pleno ..	10	1	6
E.	„ splendens ..	20	1	0
E.	OLEA Americana ..	20	2	6
E.	„ acuminata ..	25	2	6
E.	„ fragrans ..	3	3	6
E.	„ sativa (varieties) ..	25	1	6
E.	OMALANTHUS populifolia ..	8	1	0
E.	OSMANTHUS ilicifolius ..	6	2	6
E.	„ ilicifolius variegatus ..	6	2	6
E.	OXLEYIA Xanthoxylon ..	15	2	6
D.H.G.F.	PÆONIA Moutan ..	3	3	6
E.	PANAX elegans ..	20	2	6
E.	„ Murrayii ..	25	2	6
D.H.F.	PAULOWIA imperialis ..	15	2	6
E.G.F.	PAVONIA coccinea ..	3	1	0
E.H.F.	PHILADELPHUS coronarius ..	4	1	6
E.H.F.	„ grandiflorus ..	4	1	6
E.G.	PHORMIUM Colensoi ..	3	1	6
E.	„ tenax ..	5	1	0
E.	„ tenax variegata ..	7	2	6
E.H.	PHOTINIA glabra ..	10	2	6
E.H.	„ serrulata ..	10	2	6
E.	PISONIA grandis ..	5	2	6
E.	PITHICOLBIUM umbrosum ..	20	1	6
E.H.	PITTOSPORUM eugenoides ..	15	1	6
E.H.	„ lucidum ..	12	1	6
E.H.F.	„ Tobira ..	10	2	6
E.H.	„ Tobira variegata ..	6	2	6
E.F.	„ undulatum ..	25	1	6

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.			Ht. in ft.	s. d.
D.H.	PLATANUS Orientalis (Plane Tree)	50	1 6	E	SAPOTA Australis	30	1 6
E.	PLECTRONIA ventosa	20	2 6	E	SLOANEA Australis	12	2 0
E.G.F.	PLUMBAGO Capensis	5	1 0	ESF	SOLANDRA grandiflora	15	2 6
E.G.F.	" Larpentas	1	1 0	ESF	" laevis	4	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" rosea	3	2 6	DHF	SPIRÆA corymbosa	5	1 6
E.F.	" Zeylanica	8	1 0	DF	" Douglassii	3	1 0
D.S.G.F.	POINSETTIA pulcherrima	12	1 6	DF	" grandiflora	4	3 0
E.G.F.	POLYGALA cordifolia	4	2 6	DHF	" prunifolia	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" grandiflora	6	1 6	DHF	" flore pleno	4	1 6
E.G.F.	" grandis	5	2 6		Free flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.		
E.F.	" myrtifolia	6	1 0	EF	STENOCARPUS Cunninghamii	25	2 6
E.F.	" speciosa	8	1 0	EF	" salignus	8	2 6
Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.				E	STERCULEA heterophylla	30	1 6
D.H.	POPULUS argentia (Poplar)	40	1 0	E.G.F.	SWAINSONIA Greyana	4	1 6
D.H.	" dilatata	70	1 0	E.G.F.	" Osbornii	2	1 6
D.H.	" tremula	50	1 0	E.G.F.	" pulchella	3	2 0
D.	PUNICA granatum (Pomegranate)	10	1 6	E	SYNCAPIA laurifolia	15	2 6
D.F.	" granatum flore pleno	10	1 6		Syncaeria laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, for which it is well adapted, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park. It is also one of the few native trees that afford good shade for cattle.		
D.F.	" granatum alba	10	1 6	DHF	SYRINGA vulgaris (Lilac)	12	1 6
D.F.	" Legrellii	6	1 6	EF	TECOMA Capensis	12	1 6
D.F.	" granatum nana	5	1 6	EF	" fulva	4	1 6
D.H.F.	PYRUS aucuparia (Mountain Ash)	30	1 6	EF	" stans	12	2 0
D.H.F.	" Japonica	8	1 6	EF	" pulchra	8	2 6
D.H.	QUERCUS Castanea	60	2 0	EF	" velutina	15	2 6
D.H.	" Cerris	50	2 6		All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.		
E.H.	" Leucobiania	30	1 6	EF	TELOPEA speciosissima	10	1 6
D.H.	" pedunculata (English Oak)	60	1 6	EF	TEMPLETONIA glauca	2	2 6
D.H.	" Suber (Cork Oak)	35	2 0	E	THEA Bohea	8	2 6
D.H.	" tinctoria	70	2 6	EF	THYSACANTHUS rutilans	3	2 6
E.H.	" virens	40	2 0	DH	TILIA Europea (Linden)	50	1 6
E.G.F.	RAPHIOLEPIS Indica	4	1 6	E	TRISTANTIA nerifolia	25	2 6
E.F.	RHODOENDRON arborea	8	3 6	DH	ULMUS campestris (English Elm)	80	1 6
E.F.	" Gibsonii	8	2 6	E	" Chinensis (Chinese Elm)	30	2 6
E.F.	" ponticum	8	2 6	EH	" montana (Wych Elm)	40	1 0
E.F.	" ponticum roseum	8	2 6	EF	VERONICA gracilis	5	1 0
E.	RIVINIA laevis	12	1 6	EGF	" Hendersonii	4	1 0
D.	RHUS lævigata	15	2 6	EGF	" variegata	3	2 6
D.	" rhodanthema	15	2 6	EGF	VERTICORDIA Brownii	2	2 6
D.	" succedania	10	2 6		This pretty little plant suit seither garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated. It is a native of Swan River, and remarkable as the chief garden favourite of our native bee.		
D.H.F.	ROBINIA hispida	3	1 0	EF	VIBURNUM Chinensis	8	1 6
E.S.G.F.	RONDELETIA anomala	1½	1 6	EF	" macrocephalum	6	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa	3	3 6	EF	" odoratissimum	8	1 6
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor	4	3 6	EF	" punctatum	6	1 6
E.	ROYENA lucida	6	2 6	DHF	" opulus	10	1 6
E.G.F.	RUSSELLIA juncea	6	1 6	EHF	" tinus	10	1 6
E.G.F.	" multiflora	6	1 0	EHF	" lucidum	10	1 6
E.	RUBUS Eglanteria	10	1 0	EHF	" suspensum	15	2 0
E.	RUSCUS latifolius	1½	1 6	DH	VITEX agnus castus	6	1 0
D.H.	SALIX Aurea	40	1 0	EF	XANTHORRHEA, sorts from	1 to 15	2 6
D.H.	" Babylonica	60	1 0	EF	YUCCA filamentosa	4	2 0
D.H.	" Helix	10	1 0	EF	" alcfolia	2	2 6
D.H.	" laurina	8	1 0	EF	" variegata	3	10 6
D.H.	" Russelliana	40	1 0	EF	" gloriosa	12	1 0
Salix Babylonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, needs no description here, further than to remark it thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species of Salix are worth a place in ornamental grounds, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers for the basket maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land; but they have not as yet been planted to any considerable extent.							
E	SALVIA aurea	5	1 0				
DH	SAMBUCUS racemosus	12	2 6				
E	SANCHEZIA nobilis variegata	3	2 6				

TREES SUITABLE FOR FORMING AVENUES.

We omit Conifers and Taxads from this list, merely remarking that all that are marked over thirty feet high, in our list of these classes, are suitable for forming avenues, though it will be necessary to consider the climate for which they are wanted, before deciding upon a selection. Avenues may be formed with one kind of tree only, or they may be formed of a variety; in the latter case care must be observed in selecting such as will harmonize well with one another. Leaving out the Pine family, then, as all more or less suited for avenue planting, we proceed to give a short list of other trees suitable for that purpose.

BAMBUSA arundinaceæ
BRACHYCHITON acerifolium
CAMPHORA officinalis
CASTANEA vesca
CASSIA corymbiflora
CASTANOSPERMUM Australe
CERASSUS ilicifolius
" Lauro cerasus
" Lusitanica
CERATAPETALUM gummiferum
" laurifolium
CERATONIA seliqua
CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus
CRYPTOCARYA glaucescens

DORYOPHORA sasafra
ELEÆOCARPUS cyaneus
ERYTHRINA arborea
" Cunninghami
" secundiflora
EUCALYPTUS citriodora
EUGENIA Australis
FICUS lucida
" macrophylla
LAGUNARIA Patersoni
LAURUS Australis
MAGNOLIA grandiflora
METROSIDEROS tomentosus
MYRSINI variabile
OLEA Europæa

OMALANTHUS populafolius
OXYLEA xanthoxylon
PITHICOLOBUM umbrosum
PITTIOSPORUM Tobira
" undulatum
PLATANUS orientalis
POPULUS argentea
" dilitata
" tremula
QUERCUS Castanea (and all the other species in our list)
SALIX Babylonica
STENOCARPUS Cunninghami
STERCULEA heterophylla

NOTE.—All the hardy Palms marked in our Palm list over 15 feet high may be added to the above; but should only be employed when the soil and situation seem to be suitable for their vigorous growth, because sickly, stunted, and weatherbeaten Palms are miserable objects to look upon; while they are quite the reverse when in good trim. Reference to the main lists will afford further information.

SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower gardens, especially, need it, and where natural shelter is wanting, artificial must be provided before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained by walls and buildings for small gardens; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for that of tree foliage.

In selecting from this list it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface; to plant such, the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

ARAUCARIA excelsa (dry or wet, first-class for sea winds)
ARAUCARIA Cunninghami (dry or wet)
" Cookii (dry or wet)
FRENELA cupressiformis (dry)
" pyramidalis (dry)
" verrucosa (dry)
JUNIPERUS Bermudiana (dry)
" Virginiana (dry)
OCTOCLINUS Macleayana (dry)

PINUS halepensis (dry or wet)
" maritima (dry or wet)
" pinaster (dry or wet)
" pinea (dry)
" strobus (dry)
PODOCARPUS totaria (dry or wet)
SEQUIA sempervirens (wet)
TAXODIUM distichum (wet)
THUJA gigantea (dry)
" Orientalis (dry)

VARIOUS TRIBES.

BAMBUSA arundinaceæ (dry or wet)
BUDDLEA paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)
CALICOMA serratifolia (wet, low shelter)
CASUARINA quadrivalvis (wet)
CERATONIA siliqua (dry)
CORYNOCARPUS lævigatus (wet)
CRATÆGUS macrantha (dry, hedges)
" oxycantha (dry, hedges)
DURANTA Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)

ERYTHRINA Cunninghami (dry)
ESCALLONIA Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)
JASMINUM fruticos (dry or wet, low shelter)
LAGUNARIA Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)
MYOPORUM ellipticum (wet, good for sea winds)
POLYGALA grandiflora (dry, low shelter)
SALIX Babylonica (wet; and also all the species of Willows; cannot be too wet)

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds underneath tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter. Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this List not distinguished by any letter preceding the name are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H H—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H H before the name. H—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H S—When S is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S S denotes the same quality superlatively.

	Name.	Ht. in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
H	ABIES Alba ..	40 to 50	1	6	to	2	6
H	" balsamea..	45 to 60	2	6	to	3	6
H	" Cephalonica ..	60 to 80	2	6	to	3	6
H	" corulea ..	20 to 30	1	6	to	2	6
H	" communis ..	40 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H	" excelsa ..	70 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Orientalis ..	40 to 70	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Smithiana ..	80 to 100	2	6	to	3	6
H H	ARAUCARIA Bidwillii ..	100 to 150	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Brasiliana ..	80 to 100	7	6	to	10	6
H H	" Cookii ..	80 to 100	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Cunninghamhamii ..	80 to 100	1	to	2	6	
H H	" excelsa ..	100 to 150	1	6	to	2	6
H	" imbricata ..	100 to 150	5	0	to	7	6
H	" Ruleii ..	30 to 40	5	0	to	7	6

Excelsa is the well-known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes. It will grow well exposed to the full force of our south-east storms, without suffering in the least, and it is not at all particular as to soil.

H	BIOTA Meldensis ..	15 to 20	1	6	to	2	6
H	CEDRUS Atlantica ..	80 to 100				5	0
H	" Deodara ..	100 to 150	1	6	to	2	6
H H	CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunii.	20 to 30				3	6
H H	CRYPTOMERIA arauca-						
	riodes..	50 to 60				2	6
H H	" elegans ..	50 to 60	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Loblii..	60 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
	CUNNINGHAMIA lanceo-						
	lata ..	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6
H H	CUPRESSUS Africanus ..	30 to 40	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Benthamiana ..	60 to 70	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Cashmeriana ..	70 to 80	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Corneyana ..	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" excelsior ..	30 to 40					
H H	" funebris ..	40 to 60	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Goveniana ..	20 to 25	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Lambertiana ..	50 to 100	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Lawsoniana ..	50 to 100	2	6	to	3	6

This is one of the very best of the Cupresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, and is of rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or situation. As a single specimen tree, no other Cypress can be compared to it. It is indigenous to California.

H H	CUPRESSUS macrocarpa..	50 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" majestica ..	40 to 50	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" pendula ..	40 to 60	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" sempervirens ..	30 to 50	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" torulosus ..	60 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Uthdeana ..	40 to 50	2	6	to	3	6
H H	" Whitleyana ..	40 to 50	2	6	to	3	6
H	DACRYDIUM elatum ..	50 to 60				10	6
H	DAMARA Australis ..	150 to 200				5	0
H	" ovata..	60 to 80				10	6
H	" robusta ..	100 to 150	2	6	to	3	6
H	FITZROYA Patagonica ..	60 to 80	2	6	to	3	6

	Name	Ht in ft.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
H H	FRENELA cupressiformis	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6	
H	" pyramidalis..	60 to 80	1	6	to	2	6	
H H	JUNIPERUS Attica ..	20 to 30	1	6	to	2	6	
H	" Bermudiana ..	20 to 30	2	6	to	3	6	
H	" Chinensis ..	40 to 50	1	6	to	2	6	
H	" Cracovia ..	10 to 15	1	6	to	2	6	
H H	" macrocarpa..	60 to 10	1	6	to	2	6	
H H	" Mexicana ..	10 to 15	2	6	to	3	6	
H	" oxycedrus ..	10 to 15	1	6	to	2	6	
H	" prostrata ..		3	1	6	to	2	6
H	" rufescens ..	8 to 10	1	6	to	2	6	
H	" sphaerica ..	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6	
H H	" Virginiana..	40 to 50	1	6	to	2	6	

The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere; none are of large growth, some are small, and any of them will stand exposed situations, and will grow in the worst soils.

H H	OCTOCLINUS Macleayana						
	(Leichhardtia) ..	50 to 60	2	6	to	3	6
H H	LIROCEDRUS Chilliensis..	50 to 60	2	6	to	3	6
H	PHYLLOCLADUS alpinus..	40 to 50	2	6	to	3	6
H	" tricho-						
	manoides ..	40 to 60	2	6	to	3	6
H	PICEA amabilis ..	150 to 200				5	0
H	" Pindrow ..	60 to 80				5	0
H	" Webbiana ..	80 to 100				10	6
H	PINUS Appolonia..	50 to 60				2	6
S H	" Aucklandii ..	30 to 40	2	6	to	3	6
H	" Benthamiana						
	(ponderosa) ..	150 to 200	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" Canariensis ..	40 to 50	1	6	to	2	6
H	" Contortia ..	100 to 140	1	6	to	2	6
H	" excelsa ..	60 to 70	1	6	to	2	6
S S H	" halepensis..	100 to 150	1	0	to	1	6
H H	" insignis ..	80 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H	" Laveana ..	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6
H H	" longifolia ..	80 to 100	1	6	to	2	6
H	" montana ..	20 to 30	1	6	to	2	6
H	" mugho ..	30 to 40	1	6	to	2	6
S S	" Pallasiana ..	60 to 80				3	6
S S	" Pinaster ..	50 to 60	1	0	to	1	6
S S	" pinea ..	50 to 60	1	0	to	1	6
H	" strobus ..	50 to 60				3	6
H H	" tenuifolia ..	80 to 100	2	6	to	3	6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are, perhaps, insignis, longifolia, and tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, pinea, maritima, and halepensis are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start. Where shelter is wanted for any purpose on a large scale, it is a good plan to plant a belt a few rods wide, to the windward side, 6 to 12 feet apart, equal numbers of each, alternately planted, and thin out as required, four or five years after planting. In doing so, be particular in removing

Name. Ht. in ft. s. d. s. d.
those plants which appear weakest, without regard to species. By yearly thinning out in this way you will secure the trees most suited to the situation, and shelter will be abundant, although three-fourths of the number be thus taken away, and such shelter should last for ages.

HH	PODOCARPUS	cupressinus	50 to 60	1 6
HH	"	ferugineus.	40 to 50	1 6
HH	"	spinulosus.	50 to 80	1 6
H	"	sp. N. Z...	50 to 60	3 6
H	"	Totara ..	60 to 80	2 6
H	RETINOSPORA	ericoides..	10 to 15	2 6 to 3 6
H	"	obtusa ..	20 to 30	1 6 to 2 6
HH	"	Plumosa..	10 to 15	2 6 to 3 6
HH	"	squarrosa.	15 to 20	1 6 to 2 6
HH	SEQUOIA	sempervirens..	150 to 200	3 6 to 5 0
H	TAXODIUM	distichum ..	50 to 100	2 6 to 3 6
H	TAXUS	baccata ..	15 to 20	1 6 to 2 6
H	"	elegantissima ..	10 to 12	2 6 to 3 6
H	"	japonica ..	10 to 12	1 6 to 2 6
HH	THUJA	elegantissima ..	10 to 15	2 6 to 3 6
HH	"	flagelliformis ..	15 to 20	1 6 to 2 6
HH	"	glauca ..	30 to 40	2 6 to 3 6
HH	"	Knightii ..	50 to 60	1 6 to 2 6
HH	"	Lobbii (gigantea)	60 to 100	1 6 to 2 6
HH	"	Orientalis..	30 to 40	1 0 to 1 6
HH	"	aurea ..	4 to 8	3 6 to 5 0
HH	"	Skinnerii..	40 to 50	1 6 to 2 6

Thujas, or Arborvitæ, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular

Name. Ht. in ft. s. d. s. d.
as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge, forming one of the cleanest and most easily kept breakwinds, in a small space, we have met with.

Thuja aurea, or the Golden Arborvitæ, is a variety which it appears cannot be multiplied in the usual way by seed; the seedlings have been found to "run back," or "sport," and lack the beautiful habit, and the aurean verdure of its aspect. It is therefore requisite that plants be obtained which have been artificially produced, either from cuttings, grafts, or layers; the first are the best. This plant is a gem, wherever it may be placed. It is suitable for the small flower garden, or garden in miniature, as well as for the broad lawn, or park, for drawing-room as well as the conservatory. It is quite hardy about Sydney, and can be well grown in pots or boxes, but the lawn is the place which owes most to its presence.

H	THUJOPSIS	borealis ..	40 to 50	2 6 to 3 6
H	"	dolabrata ..	60 to 80	1 6 to 2 6
H	"	variegata ..	40 to 50	2 6 to 3 6
H	TORREYA	nucifera ..	10 to 12	2 6 to 3 6
HH	WELLINGTONIA	gigantea	350 to 400	3 6 to 5 0
HH	WIDDERINGTONIA	cupressoides..	6 to 10	2 6

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

THIS list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits. E—evergreen; D—deciduous; H—hardy; G—greenhouse; W—wall.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
EG	ÆSCHYNTHUS	grandiflora ..	5 2 6
EG	"	Javanicum ..	2 2 6
EG	"	Lobbi ..	2 2 6
EG	"	Zebrina ..	2 2 6
EG	ALLAMANDA	Hendersoni ..	5 3 6
EG	"	nerifolia ..	3 2 6
EG	"	nobilis ..	3 3 6
EG	"	Schotti ..	5 3 6
EG	"	Violacea ..	4 3 6
HD	AMPELOPSIS	hederacea ..	20 1 6
HD	"	tricuspidata ..	20 1 6

The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and of easy culture.

E	ARISTOLOCHIA	gigantea ..	20 2 6
E	"	Kæmpheri ..	3 2 6
E	BIGNONIA	argyrea violacea ..	10 3 6
EH	"	capreolata ..	15 1 6
D	"	Chamberleana ..	40 2 6
EH	"	chirere ..	20 3 6
E	"	excelsa ..	20 2 6
E	"	Latrobi ..	20 2 6
E	"	Lindleyana ..	15 1 6
E	"	Tweediana ..	20 1 6
EH	"	venusta ..	20 1 6

Ht. in ft. s. d.
All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden or pleasure ground, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

EW	BUGAINVILLEA	glabra ..	16 2 6
DW	"	speciosa ..	25 2 6
DW	"	spectabilis ..	25 2 6
DW	"	splendens ..	20 3 6
DW	"	genta ..	25 2 6

Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; in good soil they may be trained to cover walls or gables of buildings of any size or height, and are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile or upwards.

DH	CALISTEGIA	pubescens ..	4 1 6
E	CANAVALLIA	Bonariensis ..	50 2 6

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

Ht. in ft. s. d.
This plant has scarcely an equal in extent, or quickness of growth, or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, while bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers peep from amongst them like "rubies set in emeralds." Planted near rough walls or unsightly fences, this plant will, in an incredibly short time, completely hide them.

D	CEROPEGIA elegans ..	15	1	6
D	CHIMOCARPUS pentaphyllus..	10	1	0
D	CISSUS discolor ..	4	2	6
D	" heterophyllus variegatus ..	3	1	0
D G H	CLEMATIS Fortunii ..	5	3	6
D G	" lanuginosa ..	10	3	6
D G	" candida ..	10	5	0
E H	" microphylla ..	4	2	6
D G H	" Sieboldti ..	4	3	6
E G	CLERODENDRON Balfouri ..	6	2	6
E G	" fallax ..	2	2	6
E G	" splendens ..	5	3	6
E G	" ternifolia ..	6	2	6

All these Clerodendrons are splendid free-flowering graceful plants, which no greenhouse can well spare.

E H	CORÆA scandens ..	20	1	6
E W G	COLUMNEA scandens ..	5	1	6
E W G	" Schiediana ..	2	1	6
E G W	COMBERETUM purpureum ..	10	3	6
E G	CORYNSTYLUS albiflora ..	4	2	6

A very rare and beautiful plant, with large white sweet-scented flowers resembling violets, to which it is botanically related.

E G	CRYPTODEIRA fulgida ..	4	2	6
D G	DIOSCOREA Chinesis ..	6	1	6
D G	" discolor ..	6	2	6
E	FICUS stipulata (Climbing Fig) ..	25	1	0
E G	GELSEMIUM sempervirens ..	4	1	6
E	HARDENBERGIA ovata alba ..	4	2	6
E	HEDERA helix (Ivy) ..	40	1	0
E	" " Rægeriana ..	40	1	0
E	" " variegata ..	20	1	0
E	" latifolia maculata ..	10	1	6
E	" palmata ..	10	1	0

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere, and associations render them interesting to all who have seen or read descriptions of rural scenery in Great Britain.

E	HEXICENTRIS coccinea ..	10	1	6
E G W	HOYA Bella ..	2	2	6
E G W	" carnosa ..	10	1	6
E G	" variegata ..	16	2	6
E G W	" Dalrympleana ..	15	2	6
E G W	" diversifolia ..	20	2	6
E G	" Imperialis ..	20	3	6
E G	" marginata ..	16	3	6
E G W	" variegata ..	8	3	6
E H	IPOMÆA Learii ..	25	1	0

These Ipomæas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very large showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space if permitted to do so, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences to intercept disagreeable views, forming at the same time much admired objects; soil and situation not important.

E	JASMINUM gracile ..	3	1	6
E	" grandiflorum ..	15	1	6
E G W	" Sambac ..	16	2	6
E G W	" flore pleno ..	6	2	6
E	LARDIABALA triternata ..	20	2	6

E	Loniceræ aurea variegata ..	10	1	6
E	" flexuosa ..	15	1	0
E	" Japonica ..	25	1	6
E	" rubrum ..	10	1	6
E H	" Stanleyana ..	20	1	6
E	LOPHOSPERMUM grandiflorum ..	6	1	6
E G	MANETTIA glabra ..	4	1	6

Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower-border or the conservatory. Its nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, stamp it at once as a general favourite. It is of easy culture, either in pot or border, and appears to best advantage trained on a wire trellis, ball or balloon shaped, about three feet high. A dry bush may be used instead of the trellis.

D	MANDEVILLEA suaveolens ..	25	1	6
E	MAURANDIA alba ..	10	1	6
E	" Barclayana ..	15	1	6
E	" semperflorens ..	10	1	6
E G	OXERA pulchella ..	6	2	6
E W	PASSIFLORA alata ..	20	2	6
E W	" Buonanapartia ..	20	2	6
E W	" Decasineana ..	30	2	6
E	" edulis ..	30	1	6
E W	" racemosa ..	20	3	6

Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets. The other fruit-bearing species are *alata*, *Decasineana*, and *quadrangularis*, but being less hardy are not so well known. Their fruit is considered much finer than the former! the last named species is the famous granadilla, so much esteemed in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. To fruit them well they should be grown and trained upon a north wall in a warm and sheltered situation. They will, however, produce, their beautiful flowers in other situations where fruit cannot be expected.

E. H.	PHASEOLUS caracalla ..	30	2	6
E W	PETREA volubilis ..	10	2	6
E H	QUISQUALIS glabra ..	20	2	6
E H	" Indica ..	20	2	6

These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbours or trellis works.

E	RHYNCOPERMUM jasminoides ..	6	1	6
E	" " variegata ..	3	1	6
E	SOLANUM jasminoides ..	25	1	0
E	SOLLYA heterophylla ..	3	1	6
E G W	STEPHANOTIS floribunda ..	20	3	6

Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. To obtain a good specimen it requires hard soil and careful training, because it makes few branches, and, if long neglected, it is difficult to get into shape again. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters. No greenhouse is considered furnished without a Stephanotis floribunda.

E	STIGMAPHYLLOM ciliatum ..	20	1	6
E H	TACSONIA Buchananii ..	12	3	6
E	" ignea ..	20	1	6
E	" manicata ..	40	1	6
E	" Morti ..	20	1	6
E	TECOMA Capensis ..	12	1	6
D	" grandiflora ..	30	2	0
E	" jasminoides ..	20	2	6
E	" " alba ..	20	2	6

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
EG	THUNBERGIA chrysops ..	4	2 6
EH	" coccinea ..	4	2 6
EG	" Hantagni ..	4	2 6
EG	" laurifolia ..	15	2 6
EG	TOXICOPHLEA spectabilis ..	10	7 6
E	WISTARIA Bidwilli ..	50	2 6
DH	" magnifica ..	50	8 6
DH	" megasperma ..	50	2 6
D	" sinensis ..	20	1 6
D	" " alba ..	20	1 6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other, that it should never be omitted from an ornamental

ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring, and this plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. Sometimes it flowers during the summer, and looks well with leaves and flowers intermingled. All the species are worthy a place in the pleasure ground, and will grow to an enormous length if trained; or they can be trained to large bushes, quite unlike the gigantic creepers they really are.

Herbaceous, Succulent, & Soft-Wooded Plants.

ABBREVIATIONS: T—Tender; P—for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

THE description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure-ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists, this one has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as cottage gardens. The selection is not so easy a task as at first sight it may appear, for many very nice plants have been left out for no other reason than to shorten it, at the same time leaving out nothing that would greatly diversify the selection without something left in would do so equally as well, with more general appreciation, or better chance of suiting the largest number of localities. Taste may vary or differ with respect to some, but it is thought desirable to make the best list we can without multiplying names, and thereby casting the trouble of selecting upon our friends, whom we again remind that we can supply any others that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighbouring colonies.

		s. d.
TP	ÆCHIMA bicolor ..	2 6
T	ACHYRANTHES aurea reticulata ..	1 0
T	" Herbstii ..	1 0
	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus ..	1 0
	" " variegatus ..	2 6
	AGLAONEMA commutatum ..	1 6
TP	ALOCASIA Jenningsii ..	1 6
TP	" macrorrhiza ..	2 6
TP	" " variegata ..	5 0
TP	" metallica ..	3 6
	ALPINA nutans ..	1 0
	ALTENANTHERA spathulata ..	1 0
	" " versicolor ..	1 0
	ANDROPOGON Schoenantha (Lemon Grass) ..	1 6
	ANEMONE Japonica ..	1 0
	ANTHEMIS nobilis (for edgings) ..	0 9
TP	ANTHURIUM cordifolium ..	7 6
TP	" crystallinum ..	21 0
TP	" leuconeurum ..	7 6
TP	" Scherzerianum ..	5 0
	AQUILEGIA, fine varieties ..	1 0
	ARTANEMA fimbriata ..	1 6
TP	BEGONIA Hendersonii ..	1 6
TP	" Imperialis Samerandi ..	3 6
TP	" Ingramii ..	1 6
TP	" Madame Wagner ..	1 6
TP	" manicata ..	1 6
TP	" Queen Victoria ..	1 6
TP	" ricinifolia maculata ..	1 6
TP	" Uhderi ..	2 6
TP	" Zanthiana ..	2 6
	" and several other varieties from ..	1 6

		s. d.
	BELLIS perennis (daisy) varieties ..	0 9
TP	BILBERGIA gigantea ..	3 6
TP	" grandiflora ..	2 6
TP	" viridiflora ..	2 6
TP	" vitifolia ..	5 0
TP	" zebrina nana ..	2 6

Very handsome flowering plants, with something of the habit of the pine apple. They are of very easy culture, though requiring protection in winter.

TP	BLETIA Tankervillea ..	2 6
	BOCCONIA cordata ..	1 6
	" Japonica ..	1 6
TP	CALANTHE's varatifolia ..	2 6
TP	CALADIUM amabile ..	2 6
TP	" argyrites ..	2 6

See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hothouse plant.

	CAMPANULA grandis ..	1 6
	" media (Cantabury Bell) ..	1 6
	" nobilis ..	1 6
	" pentagonia ..	1 6
	CEREUS flagelliformis ..	1 6
	" grandiflora ..	1 6
	" Lowii ..	1 6
	" Macdonaldii ..	1 6
	" Mallisoni ..	1 6
	" speciosissimus ..	1 6
	" triangularis ..	1 0

These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in greenhouse, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size. Grandiflora and triangularis are, however, white, very large, and their flowers expand only during night.

		s. d.
	CHEIRANTHUS Cheiri (Wallflower) ..	0 9
	CHELIDONIUM majus (Celendine) ..	1 0
	CHILDANTHUS fragrans ..	1 6
TP	COLEUS. (See list of Foliage Plants)	
TP	CYPREPEDIUM barbatum ..	2 6
TP	" insigne ..	2 6
P	DENDROBIUM linguaeforme ..	2 6
P	" speciosum ..	2 6
	DICLYPTERA splendens ..	1 0
	" violacea ..	1 0
TP	DIEFFENBACHIA Deguinum ..	2 6
TP	" picta ..	2 6
	DIELYTRA spectabilis ..	3 6
	DIGITALIS, varieties (Foxglove) ..	1 0
P	EPIPHYLLUM Ackermanni ..	1 6
P	" Bridgesi ..	2 6
P	" Jenkinsoni ..	1 6
P	" Russelliana ..	2 6
P	" Snowi ..	2 6
P	" speciosum ..	1 6
P	" spectabilis ..	2 6
P	" truncatum ..	2 6
P	" violaceum ..	2 6

Superior to the Cereus for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.

	EUPATORIUM riparium ..	1 0
	FARFUGIUM grande ..	1 6
	FUNKIA cœrulea ..	1 6
	" Japonica ..	1 6
	GAZANIA splendens ..	1 0
PT	GERANIUM triste ..	0 9
PT	GLORIOSA superba ..	1 6
PT	" Plantii ..	1 0
	GLOXINIA, good collection, from ..	1 0
	GYNERIUM argenteum (Pampas Grass) ..	1 6
	HAWORTHIA attenuata ..	1 6
	HEDYSARIUM coronarium ..	1 0
	HEMIMERIS grandiflora ..	1 0
TP	HETROCENTRUM roseum ..	1 0
	IMPATIENS Hookeriana ..	1 6
	IRELINE acuminate ..	1 0
	" Lindeni ..	1 0
	IRIS pseudo acorus ..	1 0
	" Susiana ..	3 6
	" and others species and varieties, from ..	1 0
	LIBONIA floribunda ..	1 0
	LINUM trigynum ..	1 0
	LOBELIA Paxtoni ..	1 0
	" several herbaceous varieties ..	1 0
	LYCHNIS Chalcedonica ..	1 0
T	MARANTA arundinaceæ (arrowroot) ..	0 6
TP	" Portiana ..	2 6
TP	" regalis ..	10 6
TP	" sanguinea ..	2 6
T	" zebrina ..	3 6

For further collection, see list of foliage plants.

	MESSEMBRYANTHEM album ..	1 0
	" aurantiacum ..	1 0
	" anreum ..	0 6
P	MIMULUS moschatus (Musk) ..	0 6
	" other species, from ..	1 0
	MUSA enseta ..	5 0

Bruce's Banana. This magnificent plant is a native of Eastern Africa from Sofala to Abyssinia. It is perfectly hardy in the Sydney climate. The leaves attain to a length of twenty feet with a breadth of three feet, being the largest in the whole empire of plants, surpassing in superficial measurement the leaves of even that wonderful water-plant, the Victoria Regina. The stem reaches to about twenty feet. The full grown plant is indeed something to look at and admire. It might be associated with Palms, &c.

	MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not) ..	1 0
	" Azoricus ..	1 0
TP	NEUREMBERGIA gracilis ..	1 0
	NERINE sarniensis ..	1 0
	PÆONIA officinalis, varieties ..	1 6
	PENTSTEMON alba ..	1 0
	" Alphonse Karr ..	1 0
	" azureum ..	1 0
	" rubra ..	1 0
	" venustum ..	1 0
	" violacea ..	1 0
P	PELOX. (See separate list)	
	PITCARNIA pyramidalis ..	2 6
	PLATICODON chinensis alba ..	1 0
	" cœrulea ..	1 0
	POLYANTHUS, varieties ..	1 0
P	PRIMULA curtusoides amoena grandiflora ..	1 6
P	" elator (Oxlip) ..	1 0
P	" Japonica ..	1 6
P	" prenitens (Chinese Primrose) ..	1 6
	" veris (Covslip) ..	1 0
P	" verticillata simensis ..	1 6
	" vulgaris (Common Primrose) ..	1 0
	" " rubra pleno (double red) ..	1 6
	" " (double lilac) ..	1 6
	" " (double white) ..	1 6
	" " (double yellow) ..	1 6

All the primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouse or window gardening. They will flower all through the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth at any time. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture, so that protection can be given to them in rough weather, or the blooms would become shabby.

	RICHARDIA Ethiopica (Ethiopian lily) ..	0 9
	SALVI coccinea ..	1 0
	" barbata ..	1 6
	" Mexicana ..	0 9
	" patens ..	2 6
	" splendens ..	1 0
	SAPONARIA officinalis ..	1 0
	SCUTTELLARIA trianae ..	1 6
	" Ventenati ..	1 0
	SEDUM Sieboldti ..	1 0
	" Many others from ..	0 6
	SEMPERVIVUM sp. ..	2 6
	SIPHOCAMPYLOS coccinea ..	2 6
	SPIGILLIA Marilandica ..	2 0
	STAPELIA stellaris ..	1 0
	STATICE brassicaefolia ..	2 6
	" Dicksoni ..	2 6
	" Halfordii ..	2 6
	" pseudo armenia ..	1 0
P	STREPTOCARPUS biflorus ..	1 6
	" Rexi ..	1 6
	TETRANEMA Mexicana ..	1 0
PT	TORENIA Asiatica ..	1 6
PT	" pulchella ..	1 6
	TRACHELIUM ceruleum ..	1 0

P	TRADESCANTIA discolor	s. d.	1 0	P T	" splendens	s. d.	1 6
	" " variegata	1 0		UMBILICUS strictus	1 6		
	TRITOMA uvaria	1 0		VIOLA cerulea (Violet)	0 6		
T P	TUSSELAGO Farfara	0 9		" " flore pleno (Double Violet)	1 0		
T P	TYDIA elliptica multiflora ..	2 6		" " alba	0 6		
T P	" " Madame Halpen ..	2 6		" " Czar			
T P	" " " Lavallee ..	2 6		" " tricolor (Pansy) in variety.			

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Leaves Variegated or Coloured.

FINE foliated plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing-room, the greenhouse, the stove, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse display these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest. With the most simple appliances, they may be successfully grown and displayed on gala days, in the best rooms or elsewhere, provided care be taken that they be not broken or injured by carelessness or too great exposure. Some kinds can also be grown to very large specimens, in suitable situations, in the hothouse, or out of doors, as their hardy or tender character may point out.

ABBREVIATIONS:—G, for greenhouse culture; H, hardy near Sydney; C, climber.

	ABUTILON Auguste Paswald	s. d.	2 6		COPROSMA Baueri aurea variegata ..	s. d.	3 6
	" Thomsoni	1 6		G	DIEFFENBACHIA Bauseii	5 0	
	" Vaxilarium variegatum	1 6		G C	" Bowmanii	3 6	
G	ACALYPHA Brownii	2 6		G	DIOSCOREA illustrata	3 6	
G	" Macleayi	2 6		G	DRACENA		
H	AGAPANTHUS umbellatus variegatus ..	2 6		G	DRACONTIUM asperum	7 6	
G H	ALOCASIA macrorrhiza variegata ..	5 0		G	ERANTHEMUM macrophylla variegata ..	3 6	
G	" metallica	3 6		H	EUONYMIUS alba variegatus	2 6	
G	ANTHURIUM cordifolium magnificum ..	7 6		H	" Japonicus variegatus	1 6	
G	" crystallinum	21 6		H	FICUS macrophylla aurea	3 6	
G	" leuconeurum	7 6		G	HIBISCUS Cooperii	2 6	
G	" regale	7 6		H	HOFFMANNIA Ghiesbreghtii	3 6	
H	AUCUBA Japonica	2 6		H	HYDRANGEA Hortensis variegata ..	2 6	
H C	BOCCONIA frutescens	2 6		H G C	HOYA marginata	2 6	
H C	CISSUS discolor	2 6		E G W C	" carnea variegata	2 6	
U	" heterophyllus variegatus	1 6		G C	" tricolor	3 6	
G	" Lindenii	3 6		H	ILEX aquifolium alba marginata ..	3 6	
G	CALADIUM argaryrites	2 6		H	" aurea	3 6	
G	" hæmastigma	3 6		G	IRESINE acuminata	1 0	
G	" metallicum	3 6		G	" Lindenii	1 0	
G	" amabile	2 6		G	LEDENBERGIA rosea	2 6	
G	" Belleymei	3 6		H	LIGUSTRUM ovatafolium variegatum ..	2 6	
G	" marmorata	2 6		H C	LONICERA variegata	1 6	
G	" picta	3 6		G	MARANTHA Zebrina	3 6	
G	" rubra maculata	3 6		G	PHILODENDRON Lindenii	5 0	
G	" Wrightii	2 6		H	PHORMIUM Colensoi variegata	3 6	
				H	" tenax variegata	2 6	
				H	PITTIOSPORUM Tobira variegata	2 6	
					PELARGONIUM, 'zoned and tricolored,		
					in variety (see list), 1s. 6d. to ..	5 0	
G	COLEUS Blumei	1 6		H	YUCCA aloefolia variegata	10 6	
G	" Duke of Edinburgh	1 6		H	" quadricolor	21 0	
G	" Duchess of Edinburgh	1 6					
G	" Empress of India	1 6					
G	" Quadricolor	1 6					

These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

AZALEAS.

As early spring flowering evergreen shrubs, this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. It is a common mistake of gardeners, both amateur and professional, that the Azalea will not thrive in ordinary or strong soils. On the contrary, a good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In strong clayey loam, the blossoms grow more substantial and last longer than in sandy or peaty soil. In midsummer, in very dry seasons, beds of Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

1s. 6d. each, unless otherwise specified.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba—White, very hardy	1 6	Monstruosa alba—A magnificent flower of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white	3 6
„ Magna—Large white	1 6	Optima—Rich crimson	1 6
Amœna—Double rose, very neat	1 6	Ovata—Purple crimson	1 6
Baron Ed Osy—Bright orange with broad wavy lobes, amaranth spots	5 0	President Victor van den Hecke—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form	5 0
Charmer—Bright amaranth, distinct	2 6	Queen of Beauties—Salmon pink, margined with white, and flaked with carmine, densely and richly spotted with crimson, flowers large, of good shape and substance	3 6
Colorans—Fine crimson	1 6	Reine des Pays Bais—Rose, white, and crimson	2 6
Coloris nova—Crimson magenta	1 6	Reine des Roses—Bright rose, fine form	2 6
Concinna—Large double purple	1 6	Roi d'Hollande—Fine well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit	5 0
Coronata—Fine rosy red	1 6	Roi Leopold—Fine salmon spotted	1 6
Dominique Vervæene—Rose, white margin	2 6	Sinensis—Bright yellow (splendid bloom)	3 6
Duchess of Nassau—Pure white double	3 6	Souvenir de Prince Albert—A most beautiful and distinct double flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white	3 6
Empress Eugene—Rich pink	1 6	Splendens—Fine rosy salmon	1 6
Etendard de Flandre—White, scarlet flake	1 6	Stella—Orange scarlet, stained violet	2 6
Eugene Mazel—Large and well-formed flowers of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer	5 0	Striata formosissima—White rose stripes	2 6
Eulalie van Geert—Pink, carmine spots	1 6	Viscosa—A sweet-scented deciduous azalea, producing bunches of small pure white flowers, distinct and beautiful	5 0
Exquisite—Peach, pink veined, fine	1 6	Vitata punctata—Violet rose, veined, fine	2 6
Flag of Truce—Pure white, semi-double	3 6		
Grande Duchesse de Bade—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclining to double	3 6		
Juliana—Orange scarlet, fine	1 6		
Leopold 1st—Large semi-double, rose	2 6		
Merker—Violet purple, large double	2 6		
Microphylla—Small purple	1 6		
Miss McDonald—White	1 6		
Mortii—White, shaded with cream	1 6		

CAMELLIAS.

In the rose is the rightful Queen of flowers, as she has long been styled, the camellia ought, with equal justice, to be promoted to the dignity of Empress. But there need be no rivalry in the case, for the camellia rules supreme in the floral kingdom during the winter months, while the rose assumes her place in spring. If power were given to the most gifted of mankind to create a perfect flower it is doubtful if he could imagine one more perfect than the Camellia, unless in one particular—perfume—in all others the choicest varieties are the climax of perfection.

We have contented ourselves with enumerating a selection only of the varieties that can be supplied in conformity with the plan adopted in regard to other classes.

The best soil for the Camellia is a strong, deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet if permitted. With proper attention fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in fine bloom from May to September.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adriana—Purplish rose, large and fine form	7 6	Atrorubens—Dark red	2 6
Alba pleno—Double white, fine	3 6	Aspasia—White, pink spots	2 6
Albertus—Carmine, white stripes	3 6	Bealii rosea—Rosy crimson	2 6
Archduchess Augusta—Fine red, blue veins, and white stripe at base of petals	3 6	Bonomiana—White stripes, splendid flower	3 6
		Chandlerii—Carnation	2 6

	s. d.		s. d.
Camilla Galli—Very large and double, imbricated, one-half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red; extremely beautiful ..	10 6	Lombarda—Very large shaded rose.. ..	2 6
Candidissima—White, fine	3 6	Mariana Talanti—Outer petals crimson, shading to salmon pink in the centre, a bold and noble flower	7 6
Colvillii—Flesh, carmine striped and pounced ..	2 6	Maria Theresa, blush, crimson spots	5 0
Contessa Tozzoni—Pale rose margined with white, perfect shape, a chaste and beautiful flower ..	7 6	Matteo Molfine—Pink shaded rose of enormous size, good shape, a grand flower	10 6
Countess of Orkney—White, striped carmine ..	3 6	Miniata—Crimson shaded, fine	3 6
Countess of Derby—White, striped rose	3 6	Myrtifolia—Dark rose, fine form	5 0
Countess Samailoff—Rose, white stripe	2 6	Nitida—Fine rosy salmon	2 6
Cup of Beauty—White and rose striped, fine ..	5 0	Optima—Rose and crimson	2 6
Daviesii—Crimson, large imbricated	5 0	Pattezzi—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large, and of vigorous habit	7 6
Dionisia Poniatowski—Pure white, fine showy perfect flower, very hardy, and a profuse bloomer	5 0	Prince Frederick William—Superb rich rose, very large, reflexed and perfect shape; a really magnificent flower, hardy, and of vigorous habit	5 0
Donckelerii—Scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Queen Victoria—Deep rose, white stripe	3 6
Imbriata alba—Splendid white fringed	3 0	Roma Risorta—Soft rose, variegated and veined with crimson, a superb flower	10
Harriet Beecher Sheather—Rosy salmon, perfect flower, hardy and free bloomer	5 0	Sansanqua rosea—Rose, small, very distinct ..	2 6
Henri Favre—Salmon rose, fine shape	3 6	Storyi—Bright rose, mottled white	5 0
Imbricata—White, striped with rose	2 6	Traversii—Imbricated, fine rose	3 6
Incarinata alba—Soft blush	3 6	Valtervaredo—Rose, extra fine form	5 0
Isabella—Large and handsome, white	3 6	Variegata—Rosy crimson and white	2 6
Jubilee—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid ..	3 6	Virginia Franco—Rich rose, changing to soft pink in the centre with flesh margin, very large and perfect form, a truly splendid flower ..	7 6
Lavinia Maggi—White, crimson blotches	5 0		
Leda—Delicate blush, almost white	2 6		
Leviathan—Very large, rosy scarlet	2 6		
Lowii—Crimson, white stripe	3 6		

ROSES.

From 1s. to 2s. 6d. each. 12s. to 24s. dozen.

New South Wales is undoubtedly a rose country. Roses thrive so well here, with ordinary attention, that connoisseurs from the old country often fail to recognise their old favourites, when met with under favourable conditions in our gardens—so much has our climate improved them. With liberal manuring, any soil will suit the rose; but it reaches to the greatest perfection in a strong, deep, well-drained loam.

From some of the classes, blooms may be gathered every day throughout the year in such climates as that of the county of Cumberland. In districts much colder, of course, this can hardly be expected, but there are always two grand displays in each year—Spring and Autumn—with the exception of the Moss, Banksia, Provence, and Briar classes, of which only a very limited number of varieties are enumerated; and these ought not to be omitted from any collection, because they would be greatly missed in the spring display.

For producing the best effect, roses should be arranged systematically in the rosarium or borders devoted chiefly to roses. The habits of the different kinds, as well as the colours of the flowers, should be well considered before planting begins. In the list the colours are given; and the division into classes will afford a clue to the habits of the varieties, so that a pretty correct arrangement can be secured even by those not acquainted with roses by name. The same arrangement will also enable amateurs to adopt the proper mode of pruning, for as a general rule each class requires a different kind of pruning, and the mode adopted for a class will be the right one for each one of that class, with, perhaps, an exception now and then in the case of delicate growers, &c.

Abbe Giraudier—Deep rose, very large and full
 Alpaid de Roturier—Clear silvery pink
 Anna de Diesbach—Rosy carmine, fine
 Baronne de Heeckeren—Bright pink, very large and full
 Cardinal Patrizzi—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full
 Caroline de Sansal—Deep blush, large and double
 Charles Lefebvre—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra
 Colonel de Rougemont—Deep rose, very large and double
 Countess de Chabillant—Rich pink, perfect shape, fine
 Doctor Ruschpler—Rich deep rose, strong grower
 Duc d'Aumale—Purplish crimson, fine cupped
 „ de Rohan—Exquisite form, bright crimson, shaded
 Duchess de Medina Coeli—Deep rich red, large, full, and distinct
 Duke of Edinburgh—Rich vermilion

Emperor de Maroc—Rich velvety crimson, fine
 Eugene Appert—Dark Crimson and scarlet, fine
 Eveque de Nimes—Purplish red, large and full, extra
 Geant de Battalles—Rosy crimson, free bloomer
 General Castellane—Brilliant crimson, full and fine
 „ Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, scarlet capped, fine
 General Simpson—Bright carmine, fine late bloomer
 „ Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson, fine
 Gloire de France—Beautiful deep crimson, fine habit
 Jean Guillot—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine
 Jean Goujon—Clear red, large and full, fine
 John Hopper—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded
 Jules Margotten—Bright deep crimson, fine and large
 La Negress—Dark crimson

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La Reine—Bright rose, large and full, extra
 „ Ville de St. Denis—Brilliant rose, large and full
 Le Mont Vesuve—Dark velvety crimson
 Leon des Combats—Large double crimson, splendid
 Lord Clyde—Crimson, shaded purple
 „ Macaulay—Flowers variable from scarlet crimson to plum
 „ Raglan—Crimson scarlet, large and double
 Madame Alfred Rougement—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine
 Madame Boll—Very brilliant bright rose, good shape
 „ Charles Wood—Brilliant red, large, fine form
 „ Furtado—Rosy crimson, large and double
 „ Justour—Rich pink, full, a fine rose
 „ Marie Portimer—Purple red, large and fine
 „ Masson—Shaded crimson, large double
 „ Place—Pale pink, large and full
 „ Rivers—Pale flesh, nearly white, fine, extra
 „ Schmidt—Rose, changing, fine full flower
 „ Vidot—Superb cupped light rose, fine
 Marechal Vaillant—Purple red, large and fine
 Maurice Bernandin—Vermillion, very fine show flower

Paul Neron—Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double
 Paul's Queen Victoria—Pale flesh, very fine
 Pierre Notting—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
 Prince Camille de Rohan—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
 Prince Imperial—Rosy carmine, large and full
 „ Leon—Vivid crimson, double, fine flower
 Senateur Vaisse—Very bright crimson scarlet
 Souvenir de Charles Montault—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
 Souvenir de la Reine d'Angleterre—Large bright rose, extra fine
 „ Mdme. Rosseau—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
 „ Wm. Wood—Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
 Triomphe d'Angers—Dark velvety purple, shaded scarlet
 „ de Lyons—Large velvety crimson, large and double
 Victor Verdier—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
 William Jesse—Crimson shaded lilac, fine form
 „ Pfitzer—Brilliant red, very beautiful

China Hybrid and Tea Scented.

The above is a grand class of Roses ; many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
 Chenedole—Vivid crimson, fine form, extra
 Compte de Paris—Pale blush, large superb
 „ de Lacepede—Clear light blush, very fine
 Cramoise Superieur—Scarlet crimson, superb
 Delice de Plantier—Salmon shaded purple
 Devoniensis—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
 „ (climbing)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
 Eliza Boelle—Pure white, highly perfumed, perpetual bloomer
 General Lamoriciere—Crimson, superb, cupped
 Gloire de Dijon—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
 Le Pactole—Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy

La Teuterrille—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
 Madame Plantier—Large clusters, pure white flowers
 „ Wilermoz—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine
 Miss Ingram—Soft pink, large and full, a delicate and beautiful rose
 Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh colour, fine
 Narcisse—Pale yellow, free bloomer
 Safrano—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
 Souvenir de 30th Mai—Very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra
 „ d'un Ami—Soft pink, a splendid rose
 Thea—Pure white, continuous bloomer
 Vicomtesse des Cazes—Coppery yellow, fine
 Unique—Flesh and pink shaded, perpetual bloomer

Bourbon and Hybrid.

Acidale—Very large bluish white, the best of its class
 Charles Lawson—Rose shaded, fine flower, extra
 Coupe de Hebe—Bright rosy pink, very beautiful
 George Cuvier—Bright cherry, red shaded
 Louis Margottin—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form

Paul's Prince Albert—Deep red crimson
 Queen—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
 Souvenir de Baronne Rothschild—Rich plum, large and well formed
 Souvenir de la Malmaison—The best of its class, flesh

Noisette.

Amie Vibert—Pure white, fine
 Celine Forestier—Yellow shaded
 Cloth of Gold—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid

Marechal Neil—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
 Solfaterre—Large bright yellow, very fine
 Triomphe de Rennes—Canary, vigorous and very double

Moss.

Celina—Brilliant crimson, cupped
 Etna—Bright carmine, flowers in clusters
 General Drouet—Dark purple crimson
 Gloire des Mosseuses—Delicate rose, a grand flower

Lanei—Large rosy crimson, fine
 White—Old white moss
 William Lobb—Dark purple, fine show flower

Banksian and Climbing.

Banksia Fortunii—Large white, very double
 „ White—Sweet scented, pure white
 „ Yellow—Large clusters, bright yellow, extra

Fortunes Yellow—Coppery yellow, uncommon colour
 Microphylla—Large rose, fine

Damask and Provence.

Cabbage—Pink, an old favourite
 Triomphe de Rouen—A fine rose

York and Lancaster—White, striped red, old favourite
 Unique or Old Bath—White

Austrian Briar.

Harrisoni—Bright yellow, early bloomer

Persian Yellow—Deep colour, fine form

Gallica or French.

Boula de Nanteul—Very large, purplish violet, shaded with slate
 Donna Sol—Brilliant crimson, superb rose

Ohl—One of the best of its class, velvety crimson
 Perle des Panaches—White, striped with rose

DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. It may be pointed out, however, that a display of bloom can be maintained from January to June, and, if dry weather should interfere with this result, a few good soakings of water will remedy the evil. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from the first planting in August until the end of February. To do this cuttings must be struck, or the young plants procured from the nursery. In this case the old plants which have become overgrown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. The list contains a selection suitable for commencing with. For a garden of fair proportions the collection would be sufficiently distinct, and the number reasonable. It is in this view, chiefly, that we have made the selection. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

The asterisk (*) denotes extra fine flowers, both as to form and colouring.

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Acme of Perfection—Yellow and good form
 Argus—Pure white, fine shape
 Cant—Pure white
 Colibri—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
 Cromorne—Yellow, crimson borders, good form
 * Emily Williams—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots and borders
 Florence Pontin—Lilac, bordered with crimson, very close
 Flora Wyatt—Orange with red stripes
 Grand Sultan—Rich crimson, immense flower
 Hebe—Deep violet, purple shaded
 * Henry Walton—Yellow, well bordered with vermillion
 * Herbert Turner—Milky white, shaded lilac
 Hon. Mrs. Trotter—Lavender shaded, deep rose
 James Service—Dark crimson, white showing on the reverse
 Joseph Barrett—Rich crimson, fine shape
 Julia Wyatt—White tipped with lilac

Keynes' Magnificent—Purple shaded violet, fine
 Lady Paxton—Red, tipped with white
 Lady Pennant—Light primrose, fine shape
 Lord Palmerston—Deep scarlet, fine
 Little Rosalie—Rich salmon, tipped and shaded crimson
 Lady Derby—Deep crimson purple
 Lady Hughes—Straw colour, fine
 Madge Wildfire—Bright scarlet
 Marquis of Lorne—Rose, with white and carmine stripes
 * Mary—White, fine
 Memorandum—Lavender, tipped with violet, fine
 Miss Turner—Lilac, deep purple tipped
 * Miss Watts—White, fine form
 * Mr. Brunton—Purple violet, fine form
 Mr. Dix—Brilliant scarlet
 * Mrs. Dodds—Lavender peach shaded, superb
 Mrs. Harris—Milky white, bordered lilac
 * Nelly—White, edged and tipped with purple
 Neville Keynes—Deep straw, tinted lilac

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

- New Duchess—Creamy white, fine
 * Picotee—Golden yellow, bordered with crimson, perfect
 Pluto—Bright yellow, fine
 Prince Arthur—Crimson shaded violet, very distinct
 * Rosy Queen—Rich rose
 * Royal Queen—Creamy white, well bordered with crimson
 Royal Scarlet—Brilliant scarlet, fine
 Royalty—Yellow, shaded red, fine
 Sir William Denison—Rich crimson
 * Snowball—Pure white

- Summit of Perfection—Rich crimson
 * Thomas White—Dark velvety maroon
 Triomphe de Roubaix—Sulphur, shaded purple
 Vice President—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
 W. P. Laird—Lively rose, shaded lilac and striped
 carmine
 * Williams Keynes—Orange
 Wonderful—Peach purple and lavender striped
 Yellow Boy—Bright yellow, splendid

BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

1s. 6d. each.

- Coronet—Lavender, rosy purple tipped
 Fireball—Glowing scarlet
 Little Clara—Bright crimson
 „ Dorritt—Rich rose, shaded
 „ Elizabeth—Lavender, shaded with deep rose
 „ Maid—Sulphur, tipped maroon
 „ Mary—Maroon
 „ Negade—Lilac, purple tipped

- Little Prince—Deep crimson
 „ Wilhelmina—Canary, purple tipped
 Miss Mort—Bright yellow
 Noble Lady—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
 Pearl of Liliputs—Deep purple
 Star—Sulphur, shaded lilac
 Tom Thumb—Maroon and lilac spots

BULBS AND TUBERS (VARIOUS).

ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties .. 0 6

The tribe is of the easiest culture, very elegant, if attention is paid to their culture in pots or seed pans. They go to rest in autumn, start into growth in spring, and continue in bloom from October to April; and are suitable for window or verandah gardens as well as for the greenhouse, the bush-house, or even out of doors in good shelter.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus	1 0
„ „ variegatus	1 6
ALSTROMERIA aurantiaca	1 6
„ Braziliensis	1 0
„ Paiticina	1 0
„ tricolor	1 0
„ versicolor	1 0

BRUNSVIGEA multiflora	2 6
CLIDANTHUS fragrans	1 0
CLIVEA nobilis	0 6
GLOXINIA—Many hybrid species and varieties from	1 6

These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes; and are of still greater beauty so far as individual flowers are considered, the Achimenes having the advantage in profusion of bloom and a more bushy habit. Both should be present wherever flowers are cultured.

STERNEBERGIA lutea	1 0
TRITONIA aurea	1 0
„ pulchella	1 6
VALLOTA purpurea	1 6
VELTHERIA glauca	1 0
ZEPYRANTHUS candida	1 6

PELARGONIUMS.

PELARGONIUMS or Geraniums above all garden plants serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always welcome, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah. They are so easy to cultivate that they seem to be intended expressly for inattentive and careless gardeners.

	s. d.	s. d.
Double Zonale—Many named varieties of varied colours and shades, from	1 0	each
Single Zonale—Six named varieties, all very desirable on account of their very brilliant colours and the profuseness of their flowering.		
Choice variegated—Eight distinct named varieties, from	1 6	each
Florists and Fancy—Of this old favourite class we offer twenty named varieties, from	1 6 to	2 6 each

	s. d.	s. d.
Bronze and Gold—Twelve distinct named varieties	1 0 and	1 6 each
Ivy-leaved and Climbing—Eight named varieties, very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage; one, König Albert, bearing double flowers of fine shape, with bright violet pink colouring, from		1 0 each
Tricolor—Of this extremely handsome foliaged class we offer eight distinct named varieties, at		2 6 each

FUCHSIAS.

1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

THESE popular favourites cannot well be omitted from any bush-house, green-house, or verandah garden. Some of the varieties succeed well in the borders; most of them would do so, if the soil were richly manured, and the position could be shaded during the hottest part of the day during the flowering season.

A star denotes the varieties best adapted for planting in open borders. D double flowers.

D Alliance	D Favourite of Fortune	D Oberon
Alarm	Fountain of St. Matthews	D Octavia
Ambassador	* Fulgens	Pillar of Gold (leafage)
* Arabella	Globosa	* Pearl of England
D * Avalanch	Grenadier	D Pius IX.
Canary Bird (foliage)	Guiding Star	* Prince Bismarck
Carter's Meteor (foliage)	Her Majesty	D Princess of Wales
D * Castor	Hugh Miller	D Rifleman
Catherine Parr	Instigator	* Rose of Castile
Constellation	Inimitable	D * Sir Colin Campbell
* Corymbiflora,	Jeanne D'Arc	Social
* Corymbiflora alba	Leah	Spendens (foliage)
* Crown Jewel	* Little Bo-Peep	Standard
* Cydonæfolia	Lord of the Manor	D Striata perfecta (striped)
Dominiana	Lucretia Borgia	D Striped Unique (striped)
D * Dr. Dollinger	Lucy Mills	Stupendous
D Domingo	Madame	Sybil
Elegance	Maid of Honour (striped)	D Symbol
D Elfin	D Marie Cornelisson	Taglioni
D * Empress of Fuchsias	* Marksman	Vesta
D * Enchantress	Masterpiece	* Venus de Medicis
Enoch Arden	Monarch	Victor
* Father Ignatius	D Mrs. H. Connell	Wiltshire Lass

PHLOXES.

1s. each, 10s. per dozen.

WE offer fifty distinct named varieties of this very showy herbaceous plant. They are very showy flowering plants suitable for borders, are of easy culture, not particular to the kind of soil, and bloom for several months if supplied with moisture and manure. The colours range from pure white to deep crimson, and the markings are very pretty and varied.

CARNATIONS.

THESE old favourites, with their relatives, Pinks and Picotees, thrive exceedingly well in this colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture, unless when intended for competition at exhibitions, when, of course, much attention must be given in order to achieve success and reach as near as possible to perfection. The classes will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. Several dozen named varieties of the undermentioned tribes can be supplied from 1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Bizarres

White and Flesh Grounds

Selfs

PICOTEES.

Fancy

Flesh Grounds

Selfs

Yellow Grounds

White Grounds

PINKS.

Many distinct and beautiful named sorts. 1s. each.

BEGONIAS

THIS new class of Begonias is suitable for pot culture, and requires only ordinary appliances. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the spring and summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following spring. They may also be grown in sheltered borders, the roots, or tubers, being taken up after the flowering season is past, and stored until spring, when they may be replanted. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; 24s. to 30s. per dozen.

ADELE—Canary tipped with rose
CANARY BIRD—Light Canary
CARMINATA—Carmine; fine foliage
EARL BEACONSFIELD—Brown and pink, large flower
LADY ROBINSON—Cinnamon and rose; splendid
LEDA—Cerise; large showy flowers
MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rose; pure and delicate shade
MIRANDA—Brilliant rosy red

PEARCII—Bright yellow; pretty foliage
PHEBE—Rich orange-scarlet.
PRINCESS BEATRICE—Magenta, rose petals
PRINCE OF ORANGE—Bright orange, shaded salmon
ROSE D'AMOUR—Delicate blush, bronzy foliage
ROSE OF DARLINGTON—Rose carmine; a real gem
SIR HERCULES ROBINSON—Deep canary and rose tips
WILLIAM RUFUS—Vermillion

Many varieties unnamed from 1s. Mixed Seed from best kinds from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per packet.

HIPPEASTRUMS

THESE noble bulbs, more correctly *Amaryllis hybrida*, thrive admirably in any garden soil, and will flower continually during the warm months, being comparatively independent of the weather. Directions for culture are unnecessary, as they really require so little; but, like other plants, they will respond to liberality with manure. To make the best display they should be planted in groups.

ACHILLES
AMIALE
BLUSHING BEAUTY
CHERUB

DIADEM
DIOGENES
EXHIBITION
FASCINATION
FRANKLIN

LUSTRE
MARY CONSTANCE
METEOR
NAPOLEON III.
NONPAREIL

ORANGEMAN
PAULINA
PULCHRA
SARAH JANE
SULTAN

TIFFANY
VICTORIOUS
WARRIOR
ZINGARI

It is thought unnecessary to describe the flowers, as for the most part the distinctions in colour and markings are not very striking. It is desirable, however, to have a number of the varieties, as there are distinctions in the colouring, and also in the time of blooming. 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.

ORCHIDS

IN England an Orchid House well stocked is looked upon as the noblest possession it is possible for the enthusiastic horticulturist to achieve. Quite fortunes have been lavished upon securing and cultivating collections of this very remarkable and very interesting and beautiful tribe of flowering plants, the Royalty and nobility of Europe vying with each other in securing the palm. Their culture here will be far less costly. Our climate is so mild that their culture will not be more expensive than that of ordinary greenhouse plants. Until recently these plants were not procurable in the colony. Now that a beginning has been made we hope to see many collections commenced. It is more than likely that many new and beautiful forms will be forthcoming from New Guinea. New South Wales will be in the best position for securing them, and it would be a great pity if the specimens should have to be sent to Europe merely because there were no collections here whose owners would secure them for the colony.

Barkeria spectabilis	15 0
Brassavola species	21 0
Cattleya citrina	15 0
" Skinnerii	21 0
Dendrobium bigibbum	10 6
" Hilli	10 6
" monophyllum	10 6
" pugnioniforme	10 6
" sp. Howe's Island	10 6
" sp. S. S. Islands	10 6
" undulatum	10 6
Epidendrum aurantiacum	15 0
" Cooperianum	21 0
" macrochilum	15 0
" phoeniceum	15 0
" radiatum	15 0
Laelia acuminata	21 0
" albida	15 0
" autumnalis	21 0

Laelia Majalis	15 0
" Superbiens	42 0
Lycaste cruenta	15 0
" Skinnerii	15 0
Odontoglossum Bictoniense	15 0
" citrosium	31 6
" grande	21 0
" Insleyi leopardium	15 0
" pulchellum grandiflorum	21 0
" Rossi	31 6
" sanguineulentum	15 0
Oncidium Cavendishianum	21 0
" leucochilum	15 0
" ornithorhynchum	15 0
Phalaenopsis grandiflora	21 0
Sarcochilus Hartmannii	5 0
Stanhopia oculata	21 0
Vanda Roxburghii	21 0

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE season at which this tribe blooms makes it quite indispensable wherever a flower garden exists. They are well suited to our climate, and their culture is of the simplest kind. In neatly kept flower gardens Chrysanthemums may be kept in store pots until nearly ready to start for flowering, say about January, when they can be planted out in groups or clumps; under good management with this plan the effect is very pleasing, and much superior to the ordinary practice. Including the three classes of Chrysanthemums, namely Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones, we can supply twenty-five distinct named varieties. 1s. each.

FERNS

THESE elegants can be cultivated in pots or otherwise in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from December to June. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adiantum affine	2 6	Lomaria Patersonii	1 6
„ capillus veneris	2 6	„ procera	1 6
„ concinnum latum	3 6	Lycopodium caesium	1 6
„ formosum	2 6	„ „ arboreum	2 6
„ Farleyense	7 6	„ denticulatum	1 6
„ hispidulum	2 6	„ lepidophyllum	2 6
„ macrophyllum	5 0	„ stoloniferum	1 6
„ Seemannii	3 6	„ „ variegatum	2 6
Alantodea Australis	1 6	„ Wildenovii	2 6
Aspidium bulbiferum	1 6	Lygodium scandens (climbing fern)	2 6
„ melanocaulon	5 0	Meniscium serratum	2 6
Asplenium attenuatum	2 6	Microsorium irioides	2 6
„ bulbiferum	2 6	Neopteris Nidus	2 6
„ diversifolium	3 6	Nephrodium decompositum	3 6
„ esculentum	3 6	„ glabellum	1 6
„ falcatum	2 6	„ gracille	2 6
„ flabillifolium	1 6	„ molle	1 6
„ flaccidum	0 6	Nephrolepis Duffi	3 6
„ lucidum	0 6	„ exaltatum	3 6
„ viviperum	3 6	„ obliterata	1 6
Athyrium felix foemina var: frizella	2 6	Pellea falcata	2 6
Blechnum Braziliensis	3 6	„ microphylla	1 6
„ laevigatum	1 6	Phlebodium aureum	2 6
Cheilanthes Sieberii	1 6	Phymatodes Billiardiera (climbing)	1 6
Cyrtomium falcatum	3 6	„ pustulata	2 6
Davallia pyxidata	2 6	Platyterium alciorne	2 6
„ Novae Zealandia	2 6	„ grande	3 6
Doodia Aspera	1 6	Polypodium acrostichoides	2 6
„ microphylla	2 6	„ rugulosum	1 6
Gleichenia dicarpa	1 6	„ subauriculatum	3 6
„ flabellata	2 6	Polystichum Setosum	3 6
„ microphylla	1 6	Pteris argyrea	2 6
Goniopteris punigera	2 6	„ cretica alba lineata	1 6
Hypolepis distans	3 6	„ cristata	2 6
Leptopteris Frazerii	3 6	„ geraniafolia	2 6
„ hymenophyllioides	5 0	„ incisa	1 6
„ superba	5 0	„ longifolia	1 6
Lindsea trichomanoides	3 6	„ serrulata	2 6
Litobrochia comans	5 0	„ tremula	1 6
Lomaria Alpina	2 6	„ tricolor	3 6
„ attenuata	3 6	„ umbrosa	3 6
„ Cartlaginea	1 6	„ vespertilionis	1 6
„ discolor	2 6	Todea Africana	2 6
„ fluviatilis	2 6	Trichomanes reniformis	3 6
„ gibba	2 6		

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